April 6, 1774. NUMB. 2363.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1774.

On FRIDAY next (the 8th Inſtant) at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, at

WILLIAM SITGREAVES's Vendue-houſe, the upper End of Second-ſtreet,

WILL begin the Sale of 100 Pieces of Calicoes, 80 Pieces of clear Lawns, 100 Pieces and Patches of Cambricks, 30 Pieces of Kenting Lawns, 30 Pieces of ſtriped, flowered and plain Gauzes, 40 Pieces of ſtriped, flowered, plain and book Muſlins, 12 Pieces of Humhums, 10 Pieces of Muſlin Handkerchiefs, 15 Pieces of Long Lawns, 20 Pieces of figured and plain Mode, 14 Pieces of Perſians, 10 Pieces Burdets, 200 Pieces of plain and figured Ribbons, 40 Dozen Mens and Womens Beaver and Kid Gloves and Mitts, 100 Pieces of Gimp, 20 Bed-bunts, 60 Groce Laces, 10 Pieces of Fuſtians, and a large Aſſortment of other Goods.

N. B. The Sale to be continued the next Day.---GOODS received at *William Sitgreaves*'s Store, in Market-ſtreet, to be ſold at Vendue.

For the Conveniency of travelling in rainy Weather,

SILK OIL-CASES for HATS and BONNETS, alſo Mens and Womens CLOAKS and APRONS, either Silk or Linen, are made in the neateſt Manner, and ſold by

ELIZABETH BROWN, in Wilmington.

As there has of late been a great Demand for the above Articles, ſhe takes this Method to inform her Cuſtomers, that they may be ſupplied with any Thing in that Way, by applying to her, or to

JOHN ELLIOTT, junior,

In Market-ſtreet, near the Indian King, Philadelphia.

N. B. Old Umbrellas oiled or new covered. ¶

Burlington, Third-Month 9, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, called SPRING VALLEY, ſituate on the York road, about a mile and an half from the city of Burlington, bounded northward by Aſſiſeunk creek, containing about 75 acres of land, 12 acres whereof are good meadow (the greateſt part of the beſt kind) being under a good bank, 2 acres of marſh, about 15 acres of wood-land, and near all the remaining 46 acres are arable; ſome of it is new and will produce good wheat; there is about 300 young growing fruit-trees planted out, conſiſting of a much greater variety of apples, peaches, pears, plumbs, cherries, nectarines, apricots, almonds, quinces, &c. than is often to be met with, and a conſiderable number of Engliſh and native grape-vines, all which, with culture, in a few years, may be made very valuable. It has on it a good wooden dwelling-houſe, containing 5 rooms, with a cellar under the ſame, and a well of very good water at the door; a commodious new barn, hay-houſe, cow-ſhed, waggon-houſe, and corn-crib; the ſituation is beautiful, commanding a view of the river Delaware, for ſeveral miles off the city of Burlington, and of the creek Aſſiſeunk, each way, with the meadows thereon, and adjacent grounds; it has on it ſeveral ſprings, one of which is near the center, and may be made to water all the upland fields which want it. The place, with a little improvement, may be made a very agreeable and pleaſant country ſeat, as well as profitable for the attendance of market. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and a good title given, by

¶5t. 6w. SAMUEL ALLINSON.

BAR IRON,

By the Ton or Quantity, warranted of the beſt Quality, neatly drawn, fit for the London and Weſt-India Markets,

To be ſold by PETER TURNER,

At his Warehouſe, the South Side of Market-ſtreet, the fourth Door above the London-Coffee-houſe.---Alſo an Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, among which are,

A CHOICE Parcel of *ſuperfine, middling, and coarſe Boulting-Cloths*; where Millers and others may depend on being ſupplied with all Sorts, ſuitable for every Branch of that Buſineſs.

To be LETT, and entered on immediately, the Warehouſe or Store abovementioned, compleatly finiſhed, in a good Stand, being a noted and well accuſtomed Place as in the City for any Kind of Buſineſs.

N. B. The ſaid TURNER intending to quit the Dry Goods Buſineſs, will diſpoſe of his remaining Stock on Hand exceeding cheap, for CASH ONLY: And all Perſons indebted to him by Bond, Bill, or Book Debt, as well as thoſe whoſe Accounts are of a long ſtanding, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to prevent Trouble, otherwiſe they may depend on having their Accounts put into an Attorney's Hands, without Reſpect of Perſons, in 3 Months from this Date. *Philad. April* 4, 1774. *Tf.*

Berks County, ſſ. March 21, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, or vendue, on Friday, the 8th day of April next, at ten o'clock, at the houſe of Henry Haffa, Innkeeper, in Oley townſhip, in Berks county, one log houſe, and 18 acres of land, ſituate in the eaſtern diſtrict in Berks county; late the eſtate of Jacob Heit; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by GEORGE NAGEL, Sheriff. ¶

Berks County, ſſ. March 21, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, or vendue, on Saturday, the 9th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Peter Federolph, Innkeeper, in Hereford townſhip, in the ſaid county, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation or tract of land, containing 200 acres, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Hereford, adjoining the lands of Martin Cleaver, George Marſteller, and others, with the appurtenances; late the eſtate of Frederick Sailer, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by GEORGE NAGEL, Sheriff. ¶

Berks County, ſſ. March 21, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, or vendue, on Monday, the 18th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Jacob Seltzer, Tavernkeeper, in Womelſdorff-town, in the ſaid county, the rent charges of 61 lots, within the ſaid town; late the eſtate of John Womelſdorff; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ GEORGE NAGEL, Sheriff.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

AS the Claim *lately ſet up by the Colony of Connecticut, to occupy Lands and exerciſe Juriſdiction within this Province, is now become very ſerious to* us, *and in the End will probably become more ſerious to* them, *I muſt for ſome Weeks to come beg a Column in your Gazette, for laying before the Public Extracts from ſome of the moſt intereſting Papers that have been, or may be, publiſhed concerning this Claim, and the Mode of proſecuting it, together with ſuch Remarks as may be neceſſary thereon. The Pieces I now ſend you are taken from the Connecticut News Papers; and the firſt of them contains a very juſt, candid and ſpirited Anſwer given by Mr.* Ingerſol *to ſuch of his Countrymen, as have affected to conſider him as the Author of the Pamphlet lately publiſhed here, entituled, "An Examination of the Connecticut Claim," and have accordingly taken Occaſion to throw out ſome low and illiberal Abuſe againſt him. The Account he has given of the Part he acted, is ſtrictly true. The Papers which he furniſhed ſtand by themſelves in the Appendix to the Pamphlet. He did not write a ſingle Line in the Pamphlet itſelf, and only ſaw a Part of it before Publication; and in that Part all he did was only to plead for the ſoftening one Expreſſion, which he thought reflected a little on his Country. And to this the Author of the Pamphlet readily agreed, as he had from the firſt determined to treat his Subject with all that Coolneſs, Gravity and Candor, which are requiſite in a Diſpute between two large and populous Colonies.*

From the *CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.*

Meſſieurs GREENS,

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next, as my Anſwer to all that has been, or that may hereafter be, publiſhed in the New-London, or other News Papers, in Connecticut, reſpecting me, and the Part I have taken in the Affair of the Saſquehanna Company.

WHEN I went to England in 1758, a Gentleman, * ſince deceaſed, for whom I had the higheſt Eſteem, furniſhed me with a Copy of the Act of Aſſembly in Favour of the Saſquehanna Company, deſiring that I would inform myſelf, in the beſt Manner I could, of the Sentiments of People in Power, and others in England, upon the Matter; this I took Care to do, and upon my Return home in 1761, I communicated to the Company by Letter, fully and frankly, what I had met with; and as every Thing I had to communicate wore a very diſcouraging Aſpect, I took the Liberty to adviſe them to give up early a Project, which I thought in the End muſt prove abortive.

This Step brought upon me a Suſpicion among many of the Adventurers, that I had been bribed in England by Mr. Penn. A Story which, however idle and groundleſs, many of theſe People have been fond of believing, or pretending to believe, ever ſince.---The Affairs of that Company have taken various Turns ſince that Time; through the whole of which I have never taken any Part, or troubled myſelf with their Concerns, until the laſt Summer, when being at my former home, at New-Haven, I accidentally met with a Pamphlet wrote on the Side of the Saſquehanna Claim, addreſſed to J. H. Eſq; in this Performance I found Mention made of antient Memorials reſpecting the Hiſtory and Title of the Colony, ſome of which were quite new to me---this put me upon ſearching more fully into the Matter, the Conſequence of which was, that I became more convinced than ever of the Groundleſſneſs of the Colony's Claim to the Weſtern Lands; and in order to preſerve the Train of my own Ideas of the Matter, I committed them to writing.

The Materials and Papers which I had thus collected, I obtruded upon none, at the ſame Time I ſhewed them freely to every one who deſired to ſee them, and one of the Saſquehanna Gentlemen took a compleat Copy of the Piece, which I wrote, and I own I ſhould have been happy, if by theſe, or any other Means, the Aſſembly had been prevented from taking the Steps which they have ſince taken.

When I came to Philadelphia, I ſaid nothing to any one of my having any Papers relating to this Matter; but after a few Weeks it became known that I had ſuch Papers; when Dr. Smith, the Provoſt of the College here, came to me, and requeſted a Sight of them, informing me that he was writing upon the Subject of the Saſquehanna Claim---other Gentlemen applied to me to the ſame Purpoſe.----At firſt I declined doing any Thing in the Matter, merely from Motives of my own Quiet, and to avoid a Quarrel with the Saſquehanna People, who I knew were always diſpoſed to think the worſt of every Thing I ſaid or did relating to their Affairs. I determined at leaſt not to take any Steps until after the Gentlemen Committee had had their Treaty with the Governor.

In the mean Time I conſidered of the Matter---I was told that the Colony Claim to the Weſtern Lands was now become a ſerious Affair to this Province---that every material Paper of a public Nature ought to be known to both the Parties, and that I ought to conſider myſelf, in my preſent ſituation, as equally a Friend to both---in a Word, I found that I was in Danger of giving Umbrage by with-holding, as well as by giving up the Papers.---Further, I recollected that ſeveral Gentlemen in Connecticut, in high Eſtimation for their Friendſhip to America in general, as well as to that Colony in particular, had expreſſed their Wiſhes to me, to have the whole of this Matter laid open to the public View, by ſome Perſon who was not in the Saſquehanna Intereſt, that ſo the Public might have a Chance of ſeeing both Sides of the Queſtion; and finally I was aware, from Experience, that in caſe I ſhould communicate nothing, I ſhould be ſuſpected of communicating every Thing, and even more than every Thing that I knew.---Upon the whole, therefore, I concluded to deliver to Dr. Smith, to be publiſhed, the Records and Papers which were in Nature of Proofs, as I had been able to collect them, taking Care to publiſh every Thing that I thought material, as well for as againſt the Claim.---I alſo gave him the Manuſcript, which I had wrote upon the Subject, for him to take from thence, and make uſe of any of my Thoughts upon the Matter, or not, as he ſhould think proper. And I cannot but think my Conduct in theſe Particulars has been right.

Thus much then I have done, and now I have nothing more to do---the Public Meaſures are taken, and I ſuppoſe are to be purſued, and I will leave to Time to diſcover who have been the Colony's beſt Friends, thoſe who have urged, or thoſe who have diſſwaded from, theſe Meaſures--A Defeat will be very detrimental, but a Victory muſt be abſolute Ruin to the Colony, at leaſt, I think ſo---And who ſhall hinder me from ſpeaking, or publiſhing my Sentiments, if I am diſpoſed to do either? Will any one preſume to interpoſe his Authority in a Squabble about a Tract of Land, and command that nothing ſhall be wrote or ſaid, except on one Side only? Or do thoſe who are loudeſt in the Cry for the Freedom of the Preſs, mean that the Preſs ſhould be free only for themſelves? Away with all ſuch Language---and away with all low Squibbing, and baſe Inſinuation.

I am not in the Secret of the Counſels of this Province, nor am I actuated by any lucrative or ſiniſter Views. I have believed the People were going wrong, therefore have I ſpoken.---I have an Intereſt in the Colony, and have a right to ſpeak; and I wiſh, ſince there is like to be a Diſpute between the two Colonies, that the ſame may be carried on, on both Sides, with a Temper and Spirit becoming Men, who ſhall appear to act from Principle, and not from wild Enthuſiaſm, or party Heat. There are certain People at this Time, who if a Word is ſaid againſt dear Saſquehanna, behave as if they thought an open Attack was made upon their Honour and their Property; and impute all that is ſaid to the worſt Motives---They can charge nothing of the Kind upon me, but what I may juſt as well charge upon them, with this Difference however, that they have confeſſedly a perſonal Intereſt in the Matter, when I have none.---I am aware that People who take oppoſite ſides of a popular Queſtion naturally fall into Parties, and a party Spirit is apt to gain Ground---but this again is mutual---was the Diſpute about the conſtitutional Rights and Liberties of the People, great Allowances might be made---but this is a Controverſy about Property and Provincial Lines--Will it be ſaid that as I have no Intereſt of my own, I ought not to meddle in the Matter; but I have an Intereſt in the Colony, and wiſh its Welfare---Further, what have I done that ſo alarms theſe Gentlemen? I have divulged no Secrets committed to my Truſt--I have only brought up to public View, a few more ancient Records than they themſelves publiſhed---and will any one of thoſe People openly avow to the World, that they would willingly, if they could, attain a Cauſe of this Magnitude and Complexion by the Suppreſſion of Records, which, from the Circumſtances, their Antagoniſts could not come at? they might as well move the Aſſembly to deſtroy all the Records which make againſt their Claim---What I wrote upon the Subject is of no Conſequence, if the Reaſonings are not juſt, and if they are, I think they ought to have a Weight.

Shame on thoſe then, who, under feigned Names in News Papers, attack thoſe who venture to oppoſe them---not with Arguments---this would be fair and right---but with Abuſe, and even with Intimidation.

They dont conſider that it is equally in the Power of others, to trace the Conduct of the principal Leaders and Managers among the Saſquehanna Company, through all their Negotiations for twenty Years paſt, and with the Help of a few groundleſs Reports---ill-natured Hints---and wicked Innuendoes, to explain their Motives---their Views---and their Conduct, in a Manner, that would do them little Honour; but I will not myſelf ſo far forget the Rights of Humanity as to follow the vile Example.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1774. J. I.

To the Printer of the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next Paper.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly, at their Seſſions in October *laſt, required the ſeveral Companies and Settlers, who have made Purchaſes of the native Right to any Part of the Weſtern Lands, within the Limits of the Charter to the Governor and Company of the Colony of* Connecticut, "*as ſoon as may be done with Convenience, to lay "the State of their Purchaſes before the General Aſſembly, that whenever the Title to ſaid Lands is determined in Favour of this Colony, "that ſuch Parts of their reſpective Purchaſes may be granted them, "as ſhall be a reaſonable Compenſation for the Coſt, Trouble and Expences, in purchaſing and ſettling the ſame, as ſhall by this Aſſembly "be thought fit and reaſonable;" as by the Records of ſaid Aſſembly may fully appear.*

THE Committee of the *Saſquehanna* Company, in Conſequence of ſuch Requiſitions, have duly warned a Meeting of ſaid Company, at *Windham*, on the 9th Day of *March, A. D.* 1774;---when and where, in ſaid Meeting, it is VOTED----That JEDIDIAH ELDERKIN, NATHANIEL WALES, jun. and SAMUEL GRAY, of *Windham*, ALEXANDER WOLCOTT, of *Windſor*, Eſquires, and Mr. JOSEPH TRUMBULL, of *Norwich*, be a Committee fully to ſtate this Company's Claim to that Part of ſaid Lands purchaſed by ſaid Company, to the Committee appointed by the General Aſſembly, at their adjourned Seſſions in *January* laſt, or the General Aſſembly to be holden at *Hartford*, in *May* next, or ſuch Committee as they ſhall appoint at that Time for that Purpoſe, agreeable to the Requiſition of the General Aſſembly aforeſaid.

And whereas the Expences that may ariſe in diſputing the Colony's Title to the Weſtern Lands, are objected by many againſt the Colony's proſecuting their Title:

To obviate ſuch Objection, as far as may be equitable, taking into Conſideration the great Extent of Lands lying Weſt of this Company's Claim, and within the Limits of the Charter----VOTED----That ſaid Committee be, and they are hereby directed to propoſe to the General Aſſembly, or their Committee or Committees, that this Company have now VOTED a Tax of *Twenty-four Shillings*, lawful Money, on each Whole Share, and *Twelve Shillings* on each Half Share, in this Company's Purchaſe; which will amount to £ 1600 lawful Money, to be paid into the Hands of the Company's Treaſurer, to be by him paid over to the Colony Treaſurer, by the firſt Day of January next; towards defraying the Expences already ariſen, or that may hereafter ariſe, in the Diſpute with Mr. *Penn*, concerning ſaid Lands, and as an equitable Conſideration for the Crown Title to the Lands within ſaid Company's Purchaſe: And in caſe any of the Proprietors of this Company ſhall not punctually pay up ſaid Sum of 24s. on the Whole Right or Share, or 12s. on their Half Share, by the firſt Day of January next, they ſhall forfeit their ſaid Right or Share to the Colony (except Orphans, and ſuch as may be abſent beyond Seas.)

Provided only that the Colony proſecute their Claim to their weſtern Lands within the Limits of their Charter, and grant to ſaid Company the Crown Title to the Lands within their Purchaſe.

Per Order of the Saſquehanna Meeting, held at Windham, March 9, 1774. *Teſt. SAMUEL GRAY*, CLERK.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Mr. *WATSON*,

SIR,

Pleaſe to inſert the incloſed Obſervations and Advertiſement in your next, and you will much oblige

A Member of the Saſquehanna Company.

READING the other Day a Pamphlet, intituled, *The Right of the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut to claim and hold Lands within the Limits of their Charter lying Weſt of New-York, ſtated and conſidered, in a Letter to J. H. Eſq;*---I obſerved the following Paragraphs Fol. 9 of ſaid Letter, "*Soon after*

* *Mr. Edwards.*

(viz. 1636) *Mr. Hopkins, Hooker Wyllys, and a Number of others, Aſſociates and Aſſigns under the* PATENT LAST MENTIONED (viz. the Patent to the Plymouth Company, who ſold to Lord Say, Seal and Brook) *took Poſſeſſion of the Lands on Connecticut River,---and in the Year* 1637 *Mr. Eaton, and others, Aſſociates and Aſſigns under the* SAME PATENT, *began a Settlement at New-Haven, and* CLAIM *and* EXTEND *their Settlement to* DELAWARE BAY *and* RIVER, *built a trading Houſe, purchaſed Lands of the Natives on both Sides of Delaware, and ſent* 50 *Families to ſettle there.*"---Now, as both Hiſtory and our own Colony Records tell us, that *George Fenwick*, Eſq; never ſold Say Brook Fort, Stores and Artillery, nor any Lands on Connecticut River, until 5th December, 1664, which is eight Years after that Settlement was made on Connecticut River, and as the People of *New-Haven Juriſdiction* was not included in that Inſtrument or Deed-----I muſt conclude there muſt be ſome other Deed or Deeds, either from the *Plymouth Company*, or from Lord *Say, Seal and Brook*, or from *George Fenwick*, Eſq; ſecreted by ſome EVIL-MINDED PERSON, which will not only greatly prejudice the Saſquehanna Company, but prevent the *enriching* our Treaſury by the Sale of thoſe Lands, and not only ſo, but ſome ILL-MINDED Perſons will call in Queſtion the *Veracity* of this *Honourable Letter Writer*. MOREOVER I likewiſe obſerve *by the Saſquehanna Caſe*, as *ſtated* by our *Honourable* Aſſembly, and ſent to *Great-Britain* for the Opinion of Gentlemen learned in the Law, we FOUND OUT TITLE to thoſe Lands on a *Purchaſe* under the Plymouth Company, PRIOR to our Charter, and their Anſwer to thoſe Queries ſent are *founded on this very Hypotheſis*, viz. that we derive our Right to the Lands included in our Charter, by a Purchaſe under the Plymouth Company, *prior* to our Charter---and if we cannot produce Deeds, by which we thus derive our Title from the Plymouth Company, our Title muſt fail---for as to the Bounds of our preſent Charter, they were fixed by our own Settlement with the King's Commiſſioners in 1664 to all Intents and Purpoſes.---And if the People of New-Haven Juriſdiction cannot produce their Deed from the *Plymouth Company*, under which this Honourable Letter Writer ſays they *firſt* ſettled, by Virtue of which Purchaſe they *extended their Settlement to Delaware Bay and River* (which by the Way is within the Patent to the London Company, as the City of Philadelphia lies exactly in Lat. 40°, which Latitude divides the London and Plymouth Companies, the Bay therefore is ſeveral Leagues within the Patent to the London Company) it will neceſſarily impeach the Veracity of this Honourable Letter Writer---as well as be ſome Impediment in the Deciſion of our Controverſy with Mr. Penn before King and Council.-------Wherefore I have thought fit to iſſue the following Proclamation or Advertiſement:

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS Reward!

TO all Manner of Perſons who may have any Deed or Deeds, or any legal Conveyances, of any Lands lying more than 15 Miles *Weſt of Connecticut River*, from the *Plymouth* Company, or from Lord *Say, Seal and Brook*, the Earl of *Warwick*, or from *George Fenwick*, Eſq; to the firſt Settlers on Connecticut River---or if any Perſon has any ſuch Conveyances, from any of the before mentioned *Lords, Earls, Dukes, Counts or Viſcounts*, to the firſt Settlers of New-Haven Juriſdiction, of Lands, extending weſtward to *Delaware Bay or River*---or if any ſuch Deeds are known to be on any of the Public Records of this Colony, or are *clandeſtinely* concealed, with a *malicious* Intent to defeat our ſaid Company, and prevent the enriching our Treaſury, or with an evil Intent to impeach the Character of this Honourable Letter Writer, and will produce an authentic Copy thereof, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, as ſoon as the Controverſy is determined, and that I can raiſe the Caſh from the Sale of thoſe Lands.

All Printers, Friends to this Colony, to the Saſquehanna Company, or the Honourable Letter Writer, are deſired to inſert this Proclamation in their ſeveral Papers, per

A Member of ſaid Company.

DEBATES in the IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS *upon the* STAMP-ACT, *lately enforced there.*

AFTER reading the prefatory reſolution, by which it was reſolved to lay duties on news-papers, pamphlets, and advertiſements in any paper, or periodical publication, and alſo to oblige all printers of news-papers to annex their names to their papers, Mr. Forteſcue ſaid, the duty on advertiſements would be a great hardſhip upon the Truſtees of the Linen Board, who were obliged to advertiſe frequently in the country papers, and hoped they would be excepted.

Mr. Ponſonby ſaid, he had already declared his diſlike of all and every part of the ſtamp-act, as laying a tax upon juſtice, and cramping the liberty of the preſs; but he muſt now particularly object to tax advertiſements, as a tax on trade, which would be ſenſibly affected by this additional expence; and as every encouragement was rather wanting at this time of declining trade (if a little intended traffic could bear that name) he hoped that Gentlemen would not inſiſt on what would manifeſtly hurt it.---That he would not pretend to debate, he would only intreat and implore; he would appeal to humanity, and be a beggar for the beggars.

Mr. Barry Barry was of the ſame opinion, and moved to expunge the words relative to advertiſements, leaving the duty on news-papers and pamphlets.

Mr. Maſon replied, that this part of the tax was expected to raiſe one fourth of the whole ſtamp duties, which would be greatly abridged by leaving out advertiſements; and ſome other tax muſt be found, to ſupply that deficiency, which would bear harder upon the neceſſaries of life than ſtamps. This duty would not hurt traders, for it would be repaired by the conſumers of the goods purchaſed. So that 6d. on an advertiſement would be ſo diſſeminated, that it would be leſs to individuals than any nominal coin.

Mr. French ſaid, he muſt oppoſe including of pamphlets, as it would be a tax on genius in reverſion. Anonymous pamphlets have frequently been of the greateſt ſervice in ſtating affairs of conſequence, ſetting people on their guard, and rouſing a proper ſpirit: An anonymous pamphlet, written by Lord Somers, was the great means of the glorious revolution. The pamphlets written by Dean Swift, and the ſervice they did in 1724, againſt the ruinous meaſure of Wood's halfpence, are freſh in every one's memory. It may be thought proper to tax news-papers, but pamphlets and advertiſements ought to be exempted.

Mr. Prime Serjeant (Hele Hutchinſon) anſwered, that if news-papers only were ſtamped, and no pamphlets and advertiſements, the duty might be evaded. A paper might be printed containing only advertiſements, and no news, and thus eſcape the tax; and, if pamphlets were exempted, there would ſoon be no news-paper, for by adding one page more, if it contained but only one line, it would become a pamphlet. Taxing pamphlets would not decreaſe the number of them, for ſince they have been taxed in England they have multiplied above four-fold. A Right Honourable Gentlemen hath mentioned the liberty of the preſs; but the liberty of the preſs could not be hurt by that tax, as the names of the printers only would be publiſhed; and if they ſtuck to legal liberty, they had nothing to fear. But he knew no reaſon any printer ſhould ſtand concealed, only to trample on truth, and the characters of individuals; as by abuſe of the beſt things, they become the worſt, ſo has this liberty. What was to be underſtood by liberty, but the privilege of acting conformable to law? Whilſt a printer did that, he was ſafe. Should a man publiſh any thing concerning the Parliament that was ſtrictly true, tho' from thoſe truths he ſhould even draw falſe conſequences, and ſay ſuch and ſuch a meaſure of the Houſe would be the ruin of the country, and deſtroy the liberties of the ſubject, yet, as theſe were only the private opinion of the writer, he might be ſaid to be miſtaken; and if a proſecution was begun againſt the printer, a grand jury would hardly find the bill; or, even if it did, no petty jury would find a verdict againſt the defendant. This would be the liberty protected by law; for liberty is a wild beaſt of prey, a foe of humanity, till it becomes guided by reaſon. That if we conſider the London news-papers, they have not been leſs free than before the ſtamp-act. The richeſt printer in Dublin, George Faulkner, has been pretty free in his paper, though his name was annexed to it; he had been very patriotic, but, as he was an honeſt man, he never hurt private characters.

Mr. Barry Barry perſiſted, that trade would be hurt by a tax upon advertiſements, if even the charge was repaid by the conſumers; for if the expence is to be made up to the advertiſer, commodities would thereby become dearer according to that rule. But the rule would not hold; for as buyers had the choice of going to ſhops and traders who did not, as well as to thoſe who did advertiſe, a commodity muſt be ſold as cheap by the one as the other; therefore, the loſs will fall on the traders, and not the conſumers.

Mr. Chapman ſaid, he abhorred alike the private aſſaſſin, who ſtabbed the character of an individual in a news-paper, as in a pamphlet; but he feared, to prevent one evil, we might run into another, and the printers names being publiſhed might ſubject them to a proſecution, for what was even legal liberty of the preſs. It was not here as it was in England, where a man, proſecuted for any bold publication againſt government, was ſure of protection. Here it would be the reverſe; for though, if all men were like the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Prime Serjeant) no juries would condemn a printer, yet no Gentleman can ſay a proſecution, even if the man was acquitted, would not be a heavy puniſhment, and that a man in ſlender circumſtances might be ruined before his cauſe came to a trial: To ſhun ſuch an evil, men would be timid in printing, and make any ſubmiſſion to the powerful man, who might think himſelf offended. An inſtance of this we have in the caſe of a printer in this city, J----- E-----, who having in a periodical pamphlet publiſhed ſome reflections on a certain perſon (Colonel Luttrell) was, on being threatened with a proſecution, ſo intimidated, that he made a moſt mean, abject, ſlaviſh, and ſhameful ſubmiſſion.

Mr. Tighe obſerved, that people had departed from the conſtitutional liberty of the preſs, as men, not meaſures, were attacked; therefore it was neceſſary the printers names ſhould be fixed to news-papers, which, from their numbers and contents, were become a nuiſance, and created idleneſs, as now a labourer would hardly go to work till he had read the news.

Colonel Jephſon was of opinion, that a ſtamp-act would not obſtruct the juſt liberty of the preſs. It would not hinder writers of genius, who, through modeſty, diffident of the opinion of the public, or love of retirement, choſe to be unknown, from being kept ſecret. The printers names only were wanted, that an injured perſon might know where to reſort for the juſtice the laws allowed him, and that an anonymous paper might no longer be a dark lantern, to light the villainous aſſaſſin of private reputation to give the wound, and at the ſame time conceal him from the eyes or reach of the injured.

Serjeant Dennis ſaid, Gentlemen had wandered from the point in queſtion, which was only, whether advertiſements ſhould or ſhould not be taxed? He ſaw no reaſon why the printer, who, by expecting five ſhillings from the advertiſer, firſt raiſed the tax, ſhould not pay a few pence out of it to government.

Mr. Flood thought ſome tax ought to be laid on advertiſements, though it might be thought proper to mitigate the quantum to a ſmaller ſum than firſt mentioned; but pamphlets ſurely ought not to be taxed. They were not generally here made uſe of for the purpoſe of defamation; that was the province of news-papers, which had dealt pretty largely in it. Some indeed were more moderate than others; ſome of the anonymous papers had rather diſcuſſed meaſures than attacked men, though they had ſometimes fallen into that evil; yet it muſt be owned, that there had never been ſo much rancorous abuſe, ſo much low dirty malice, ſo much ſenſeleſs ſtupid defamation; or ſo much baſe wanton calumny in all the papers and pamphlets in this kingdom put together, as in that vehicle of wickedneſs and nonſenſe, the Monitor. It is true a man, wrapt up in conſcious integrity, may deſpiſe the ſhafts of ſcandal, and let the conſtant tenor of his life give the lie to malice; therefore this abuſe of liberty is the more to be ſlighted, and not made a plea for abridging that liberty, which may probably be hurt by taking pamphlets, wherein a freedom of diſcuſſing political points is more the peculiar province than in a news-paper, whoſe limits will not afford the neceſſary ſcope. For the integrity of juries can be but little ſecurity, when, in caſe of a future bad Viceroy, and a future bad adminiſtration, the nomination of Sheriffs being in their power, and the impannelling of juries in the power of the Sheriffs, every evil might be apprehended.

Colonel Blaquiere ſaid, he ſhould conſider this queſtion chiefly as a mode of taxation. It was thought that this article would produce a fifth part of the whole, and there could be no inconvenience in obliging printers to put their names to what they publiſhed, as it could only ſerve to prevent thoſe writers of more malice than wit, and more ſcurrility than ſenſe, from dipping their pens in poiſon, not in ink. If pamphlets were not taxed, the ſeat of calumny would be only removed from news-papers to pamphlets; for if ſcandal was extinct in the former, they would ſoon drop. Every rational freedom of writing was enjoyed in England, and Gentlemen could no more call the ſtamp-act a tax on juſtice and liberty, than the duty on wine could be called a tax on religion, becauſe a ſmall quantity of that liquor was uſed in the ſacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Mr. Barry Barry withdrew his motion.

Mr. Chapman moved to ſtrike out the word pamphlets.

Mr. Scot ſaid, he thought news-papers, not pamphlets, were the proper conveyance for political knowledge, and pamphlets were generally appropriated to literature and ſcience: But if they alone were to be untaxed, they would be worſe than news-papers; and, being larger, would be only a larger ſpecies of ſcandal. The petty dealer in calumny would then have nothing to do but to extend his malice, and become a wholeſale merchant of deſtruction. That for his own part, he was always glad to be abuſed; for, if it ſhewed he had enemies, it ſhewed alſo that they had that method of venting their malice, without which they might, perhaps, be ſo ſwelled with ſtifled ſpleen, that they might ſtab him at ſome corner. Yet, although he deſpiſed it, and men of ſuch known abilities, known talents, and avowed integrity, as his honourable friend below him (Mr. Flood) might defy ſcandal, yet that was not univerſally the caſe, and ſome method ſhould be taken to ſave them from it, which might be materally hurt by it. Women, for example, had not uſually that ſtrength of mind; their reputations ought to be held ſacred, and defended againſt a ſett of ruffians, who would ſo far pervert truth, and give a looſe to malevolence, that a woman would be afraid to go to church, leſt ſome of them might publiſh (in that moſt infamous of all papers ever known) that ſhe was going on ſome ſhameful errand. For theſe reaſons, he ſhould think a ſtamp-act was rather a warrant for a legal free preſs, than reſtraint; and no printer was ever proſecuted here for ſuch legal liberty.

Dr. Clement replied, that one Harper, a printer, had been proſecuted, and a proclamation iſſued againſt another.

Mr. Scot aſked, if either had a verdict againſt him?

Mr. Prime Serjeant ſaid, in regard to the true liberty of the preſs, he thought in a free country, every public meaſure, and every public man, was a proper ſubject for diſcuſſion. That his ſtation, as a ſervant of the Crown, and the ſhare he had in adminiſtration, rendered him ſo far accountable to the public, that he applauded writers, who canvaſſed his actions, which ought to ſtand the teſt of the public diſquiſition.

But it is far otherwiſe with merchants, women, and people in trade, whoſe reputations might be materially injured by ſuch vile detraction, as had lately flowed ſo much in a particular paper. So that none could advertiſe in that paper, who had any regard for public tranquility and private character. As the printer of that paper was not ſo publicly known, as to be accountable for the baſe, unjuſt and diſhoneſt injuries, he had done to worthy and virtuous people, by publiſhing indiſcriminate calumny, ſome of theſe people had complained to him, and had led to this idea, which ought not to diſhearten any honeſt printer. In regard to advertiſements he propoſed they ſhould be mitigated, if Gentlemen would not give any farther oppoſition to this general, and, what he thought, uſeful idea.

Mr. George Hamilton ſaid, the advertiſing the ſale of houſes and lands, by bringing ſo many bidders, was one cauſe of the high price thereof, and ought to be taxed.

Colonel Brown thought it proper to tax licentiouſneſs, which could no more affect the juſt liberty of the preſs, than the act againſt chalkers could prevent the lawful uſe of a knife; and that he looked upon a wound in his body better than one in his character, as it may eaſily be cured, would not pain him ſo much, and might excite the pity and compaſſion of his friends, and not their hatred or contempt.

Mr. Chapman perſiſting in his motion, the queſtion was put, whether the word pamphlets ſhould ſtand part of the reſolution, and there appeared ayes 107, noes 45.

The reſolution was then agreed to, as were the ſubſequent, only, inſtead of ſix-pence on each advertiſement, Mr. Prime Serjeant moved for two-pence, which was carried.

WARSAW, January 10.

THE ſevere froſt and heavy ſnows, which we have lately had, greatly hindered the courſe of the mails and couriers, ſo that we received not the leaſt intelligence from the ſeat of war theſe twelve days. According to the lateſt reports, the garriſon of Siliſtria, when they foreſaw the inevitable fate of that important fortreſs to fall into the enemy's hands, they ſet all their magazines and ſtreets on fire; and before the Ruſſians got within the walls, the whole city was laid in aſhes; but we impatiently wait for a circumſtantial account of all that paſſed, as ſeveral here are yet in doubt.

Hague, Jan. 14. At one of the general aſſemblies of our States the latter end of laſt month, a motion was made to augment both our land and ſea forces; alledging, that the greateſt happineſs of the united provinces merely and ſolely conſiſted in enjoying a general peace; for which reaſon ſufficient forces ſhould always be kept, that ſhould be able to maintain that deſirable end; but it was carried in the negative, aſſerting, that nothing but an univerſal harmony being at preſent the inclination of all the courts of Europe, and particularly towards the States-General, who have no other oppoſers than a few ſtates of the Barbarian and African coaſts, againſt whom there are ſufficient forces; and thoſe at home are equally ſufficient to ſupport good order and tranquility among the ſubjects; and therefore they have no reaſon to put themſelves to a vaſt expence of maintaining large armies and naval forces. Notwithſtanding the preparations of war, which are carried on in ſeveral countries of the continent, yet our politicians are of opinion, that there is not the leaſt apprehenſion of a war; the reaſon being the ſtrong alliance, offenſive and defenſive, which ſubſiſts between the empires of Ruſſia and Pruſſia, who have above 600,000 well diſciplined troops; ſo that no power of Europe dare attempt in the leaſt to inſult them, nor thoſe of their natural allies. Theſe united powers it appears have no deſign to quarrel with other powers, as theſe preparations of war are only that of ſupporting the diviſion of Poland among themſelves; which after being done, they ſit down in quietneſs, and nothing more is farther expected. The port of Dantzic, and the commerce of the Viſtula, will, in all probability, remain under the ſubjection of the King of Pruſſia, which may eaſily be judged by the diviſion of Poland, as it appears by the map that was engraven by order of the Delegates at Warſaw, that the part of Poland which is in poſſeſſion of the Emperor, is 2700 German ſquare miles; that of Pruſſia, 3440; that which remains to the Poliſh republic, 15300; and that of Ruſſia only 900; by which it is clear, that his whole deſign is to aſſume to himſelf the whole commerce of that country.

Paris, Jan. 17. The Marquis de Noailles, our ambaſſador at the Hague, is appointed ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of Peterſburgh, and not to that of London, as reported.

A moſt magnificent hotel is juſt preparing here for the reception of Count Bratiniſky, who is expected here in a few days, in the character of ambaſſador extraordinary from Peterſburgh to our court, as the moſt ſtrict harmony is pretended to ſubſiſt between theſe two courts.

The late diſpatches received at this court from Conſtantinople have cauſed ſeveral privy councils to be held, at which ſome propoſals of the Porte have been maturely deliberated, and a definitive anſwer has been ſent to our miniſter at Conſtantinople, which is expected to be known very ſoon to the public.

Within theſe three weeks the head commiſſary of foreign affairs, with all the ſub-ſecretaries of that department, have been buſy night and day about ſome matters of an extraordinary nature.

LONDON.

Jan. 15. It was yeſterday mentioned at the Bank, that the farther improvement of the gold coin intended by government is to prohibit the the uſe of guineas of former Reigns, and thoſe of his preſent Majeſty only to be current; the loſs, as before, to be borne by individuals.

Mr. Burke being aſked yeſterday his opinion of a certain ſpeech, replied, "it is a golden one."

Jan. 17. The following is his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the humble addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, preſented to his Majeſty on Friday laſt:

"*My Lords,*

"I thank you for this loyal addreſs. Nothing can give me "greater ſatisfaction than theſe aſſurances of your duty and affec"tion. You may always depend upon my hearty concurrence "in every meaſure, that contributes to the improvement of com"merce, and the true intereſt and proſperity of my people."

The humble addreſs of the Houſe of Commons was preſented to his Majeſty on Saturday laſt, to which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return a very gracious anſwer.

The intended act for the regulation of the coin means to fix the following weights and allowances for reaſonable wear: Five penny weights three grains for all guineas coined before the reign of the late King, five penny weights ſix grains from that period to the ſixth of his preſent Majeſty, and from the latter to the preſent time the full ſtandard. The loſs on the whole, ariſing from the above regulation, it is computed, will not amount to more than 40,000 l. whereas the loſs to the holders of money, according to the act of laſt ſeſſions, amounted to 300,000 l. or near 12 per cent. on 2,500,000 l. light money paid into the Bank, &c.

Jan. 18. On Saturday laſt Lord Townſhend, Sir Jeffery Amherſt, and Sir Charles Frederick, went to the Tower, and viewed the places where the late fire happened, and expreſſed their anger at a large quantity of powder being clandeſtinely lodged in the cellar of one of the houſes, as it might have been attended with the moſt dangerous conſequences. Lord Townſhend ordered ſeveral new ciſterns, fire cocks and buckets, to be fixed in different parts of the Tower, to be in readineſs to ſupply the engines, if a like accident ſhould happen; likewiſe that the ſtationer's ſhop ſhould be moved from the White Tower, as it was dangerous to keep ſo large a quantity of paper near the magazine. Lord Townſhend mentioned the great impropriety of having but one entrance into the Tower, and propoſed building another drawbridge from the Devil's Battery to Irongate; as, ſhould a fire happen at the preſent entrance, it would be impoſſible either to convey engines to it, or for the inhabitants to eſcape.

A gentleman yeſterday mentioning the ſcarcity of proviſions to Mr. Burke, and aſking him the reaſon why Parliament did not take ſome meaſure to remedy the evil, he jokingly replied, "We are very eaſy about it, for Governor Pownal takes care to ſupply us with bread, and we have beef, pork, and wild fowl in the houſe; meaning Bull, Bacon and Coote."

Jan. 21. Yeſterday a petition from Sir Watkin Lewes, complaining of an undue return for the city of Worceſter, was preſented to the Houſe of Commons by Mr. Alderman Croſby. He prefaced his motion for leave to preſent it, with arraigning, in very ſtrong terms, the parties concerned in violating the right of election in the preſent inſtance. The petition being read, complaining of the corrupt means made uſe of by the ſitting Member, his agents, and the returning officer, Mr. Rous got up in his place, and exculpated himſelf of the charges made againſt him, aſſerting that he had neither directly nor indirectly, by himſelf, or any other perſon employed by him, given or promiſed any bribe or other emolument to any perſon, who had polled for him. Mr. Buller remarked, with ſome degree of ſeverity, on Mr. Croſby's inconſiſtency of ſentiments relative to the Aldermen of Worceſter, and how much he had altered his opinion concerning them ſince they had addreſſed him in the Tower. To this the latter replied, that it was not without the moſt juſt cauſe he had done ſo, as thoſe

Gentlemen had ſo apparently deviated from the paths of honour they then trod in. He then moved that a Committee might be appointed to take the contents of the ſaid petition into conſideration on Wedneſday, the 2d of February, which was agreed to.

The affairs between Parma and the Holy See, we are informed, are entirely ſettled. We hear that the Pope is to grant the inveſtiture of Parma to his moſt Catholic Majeſty, and that that Dutchy is to remain a fee to the Holy See. The Miniſter of Napolis, at Rome, has already given to underſtand to the Pope, that he has to diſpoſe of Benevento according to his pleaſure; but his Holineſs, out of political motives, has declined to make uſe of it as yet.

According to our advices from Warſaw, the expected courier from Count Romanzow arrived there on the firſt inſtant; he brought the full confirmation of the Ruſſians having taken Siliſtria, but no further particulars, which they expected to learn in a few days.

A letter from Stockholm ſays, that the power of deſpotiſm is extended to ſuch a degree in that kingdom, that even the liberty of the preſs (upon which the Swedes always boaſted to be equal to the Britiſh nation) has been deprived them of late.

Mr. Roberts's petition was expected to have been preſented yeſterday, but its being poſtponed is greatly attributed to a difference of opinion among ſome of the leading Members of Adminiſtration.

A long conference was held near St. James's yeſterday on the above ſubject.

The report at the weſt end of the town is, that the candidates for the city of London will be ſent back to take the ſenſe of their conſtituents once more.

Freſh inſtructions, it is ſaid, have been diſpatched to our ſeveral American Governors, containing very detailed and ſpecific directions for their future conduct.

The above inſtructions, it is believed, unleſs ſupported by the full ſtrength of the Britiſh legiſlature, will rather ſerve to create freſh troubles than to appeaſe thoſe already ſubſiſting.

Jan. 22. It is generally imagined that from the frequent meetings of the Senate of Venice, and its uncommon attention to the diſcipline and poſition of their troops, that warmer work will be carried on upon the continent the preſent ſpring, than was lately apprehended.

They write from Paris, that a body of 50,000 French troops have been ordered to be formed immediately; the object of this force is kept ſecret.

As various reports of late have been ſpread concerning the operations of the Ruſſians on the other ſide of the Danube, we think ourſelves obliged to impart to our readers a genuine extract from a letter of Marſhal Ramanzow, dated the 9th of December laſt, which has been communicated to us by a very reſpectable correſpondent:

"After the defeat of the enemy near Karaſſow, on the 28th of October, our troops advanced to Baſargic, which they took, together with 18 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of proviſions. Upon the intelligence of Varna being but poorly defended, General Ungern ſent a ſmall part of his corps thither, which, contrary to expectation, found the town well fortified, a ſtrong guard in it, ſupported by armed inhabitants of the invirons, and by a fleet. Our troops, however, made a bold aſſault on the 11th of November; but finding it impoſſible to force the retrenchments, they retreated with the loſs of 211 men, in ſuch good order, that the enemy dared not to follow them. This diſappointment would not have retarded our farther operations, had not the weather put an invincible obſtacle to the proſecution of them; for at that very time a ſevere cold ſet in, alternately with ſnow and rain, which laſt made the rivers overflow a great part of the country, and thus not only cut off all communication with the oppoſite ſhore, but alſo obſtructed our intercourſe with the interior parts of the country on this ſide of the Danube. The firſt conſequence of this was the difficulty of providing our different corps with neceſſaries, in a country ſo abſolutely deſtitute of forage; they were therefore obliged to repaſs the Danube, after having demoliſhed ſeveral magazines and forts, that might have been of advantage to the enemy. Several thouſand of Chriſtian and Turkiſh families, who were diſpoſed to ſettle on this ſide of the Danube, were brought over, as alſo a prodigious number of cattle of all ſorts. After theſe and ſeveral other advantages over the enemy, our troops now entered into their winter quarters, with the certainty of remaining undiſturbed, and in a perfect ſecurity, the enemy being diſabled to eſtabliſh themſelves upon the Danube."

Jan. 24. A few days ago the following droll circumſtance happened at a village in the neighbourhood of Wansford in Northamptonſhire: A farmer having paid his addreſſes to a briſk reputable young widow, they were aſked in church; this coming to the knowledge of an oſtler, who lived at an inn oppoſite the widow's houſe, he determined, notwithſtanding matters were gone to ſuch a length, to try to ouſt the farmer; accordingly he laid cloſe ſiege, and ſucceeded; for on Sunday following the banns were forbid. Soon after this the new lovers were aſked in the church, where, as ſoon as the miniſter pronounced, "If any of you know cauſe, &c." the farmer ſtepped forth and cried, *I forbid them in this place and all others*, aſſerting a promiſe of marriage from the widow. The cook maid at the ſame inn immediately ſeconded the farmer, by claiming prior right to the oſtler, declaring that ſhe had witneſs of his promiſe of marriage to her. Thus ended the confuſion in church; but how the point will be ſettled, it is ſuppoſed will be left to the determination of the widow.

Lord North, in the Committee of Supply on Friday, if he did not abſolutely ſay that we were at the eve of war, was very far from giving the moſt diſtant aſſurance that peace was certain for a ſingle month, much leſs for a year.

The Miniſtry received the account of the miſchief done to the Eaſt-India Company, in the deſtruction of the tea at Boſton, with the utmoſt inſenſibility. Lord North propoſes to refer the Directors for redreſs, on their complaining of the violence done them, to the conſumers in the Maſſachuſetts. The Company will find very few friends in the nation, as they have endeavoured to ſaddle the colonies with a duty that would prove equally oppreſſive to them, with the many hardſhips they pretend to meet with from the preſent Adminiſtration.

It is now reported, with an air of ſingular confidence, that Count de Guignes is confined within the walls of Paris, at the inſtigation of the Britiſh Miniſter; and that it is now more than doubtful, whether he will be able to acquit himſelf of the charges exhibited againſt him, to the ſatisfaction of either Court.

Jan. 25. There will be a ſtate lottery this year towards raiſing the ſupplies.

The report of the Rev. Mr. Roſenhagen being the author of Junius's papers is without foundation.

A Dutch yacht is arrived at Copenhagen, having on board eleven Ruſſian officers, who were ſaved from a Ruſſian ſhip of war of 50 guns, lately loſt in the Sound. The above officers, and 40 ſailors and ſoldiers, were all that were ſaved of the crew.

It is again in agitation to appoint a Commander in Chief on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment; and it is generally ſuppoſed that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will ſucceed to it.

We hear that the Sheriffs Sayre and Lee will ſend notice to John Wilkes, Eſq; member for Middleſex, to attend the Houſe of Commons, according to the order of the Speaker.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has it in contemplation to negociate a very conſiderable loan the enſuing ſpring.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 24.

In the brig Abby, Jonas Herbert, maſter, from London, juſt arrived at Norfolk, came paſſenger Mr. Jacob Bruce, who informs, that the fate of the Eaſt-India Company's tea at Boſton had reached England ſome time before his departure, but did not make that ſtir as was at firſt expected: That there had been ſeveral meetings of the Company, to conſider in what manner they ſhould proceed with reſpect to this noiſy affair, the reſult of which, it was imagined, would be the taking off the duty lately impoſed on the aforeſaid article.

NEW-YORK, *April* 4.

It is reported that his Majeſty's 64th Regiment, now in Garriſon at Caſtle William, near Boſton, will relieve the 14th Regiment at St. Auguſtine and the Bahamas; that Part of the Relief from England, expected out in the enſuing Summer, will be ſtationed at Boſton: And it is ſaid that neither the Royal Regiment of Welſh Fuſileers, nor the 37th Regiment in New-Jerſey, will be removed from their preſent Situations, unleſs his Majeſty's Service ſhould more immediately require their Preſence elſewhere.

By Captain Luſh, in 17 Days from St. Chriſtophers, we learn, that the ſo long looked for Tea Ship was not to ſail from Antigua for this Port, before the latter End of laſt Month.

Never were fewer Veſſels ſeen in this Harbour at this Seaſon of the Year, than at preſent; and we hear many are wanted for Freight, and to purchaſe.

The Intentions of the Britiſh Adminiſtration, relative to the American Duty on Tea, are not yet fixed; the Miniſter has many weighty Subjects to lay before the Lower Houſe before that Article will be brought into Debate, and the Seſſion will be far expended ere any Alteration in the Revenue Laws will be attended to.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 6.

On Thurſday, the 31ſt ult. departed this Life, in the 61ſt Year of his Age, Mr. JACOB LEWIS, of this City. In him the Public have loſt a faithful and very uſeful Servant, his Time for many Years paſt having been principally devoted to the Service of his Country. He acted with much Integrity and Induſtry in the ſeveral popular Employments of this City, and was, at the Time of his Death, a Manager of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and one of the Commiſſioners for the County of Philadelphia.---And on Saturday his Remains were interred in Friends Burial-ground, attended by a very great Number of his Countrymen and Fellow-citizens.

On Sunday laſt died SUSANNA, the Wife of JOHN KNIGHT, Eſq; Coroner of the City and County of Philadelphia. A Woman poſſeſſed of ſuch Humanity, ſincere Friendſhip, and other eminent Virtues, as can never be ſufficiently expreſſed, until made manifeſt at the Day of the Reſurrection of the Juſt.--On Monday her Remains were interred in Friends Burial-ground, attended by a great Number of her moſt reſpectful Friends and Acquaintance.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following* GOODS *in* Philadelphia.

Flour 19s. Wheat 7s. 9d. Indian Corn 2s. 9d. Ship Bread 15s. Middling Ditto 30s. White Ditto 60s. Pipe Staves 9l. Hogſhead Ditto 6l. Barrel Ditto 3l. 5s. Red Oak Ditto 4l. Iriſh Beef 3l. 5s. Country Ditto 2l. 15s. Pork 3l. 10s. Weſt-India Rum 3s. New-England Ditto 2s. 1d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 50l. to 57l. Muſcovado Sugar 50s. to 60s. Melaſſes 20d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 12d. Pitch 16s. Tar 14s. Turpentine 20s. Rice 17s. 6d. Liſbon Salt 16d. Bohea Tea 5s. Hemp 5d. Cotton 16d. Bar Iron 26l. Pig Ditto 8l. 10s.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Robert, W. Bunting, from Virginia. Sloop Patowmack, G. Rowe, Maryland. Schooner Betſey, R. Patterſon, Turks-Iſland. Brig Sally, J. Brown, and Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Hiſpaniola. Schooner Supply, M. Jones, Piſcataqua.

OUTWARDS. Ship Fame, J. Genſell, Ship Peggy, E. Yorke, and Brig Charlotte, S. Carſon, for Liſbon. Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, St. Croix. Brig Tobago, J. Scott, Tobago. Sloop Potowmack, G. Rowe, Maryland. Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Virginia. Schooner Supply, M. Jones, Piſcataqua.

CLEARED. Ship Commerce, A. Henderſon, and Brig Addiſon, T. Candell, to Cadiz. Brig Sally, A. Hunter, and Ship Eliza, G. Gowland, Jamaica. Brig Commerce, J. Dunn, Brig Harmony, W. Barber, Snow Penn, J. M'Caddon, and Ship Union, W. Hamilton, Liſbon. Schooner Lucretia, A. Joyne, and Sloop Robert, W. B. Bunting, Virginia. Sloop Belleiſle, J. Prince, Boſton. Sloop Raven, J. Chriſtopher, St. Euſtatia. Brig Nancy, D. Van Voorhies, Tobago. Sloop Nelly, P. Cooke, N. England. Schooner Phœnix, T. Coffin, Newfoundland. Sloop Polly, W. Shines, N. Carolina. Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinſon, Barbados.

BOULTING-CLOTHS.

A FRESH Aſſortment of Six-quarter CLOTHS, of the various Kinds, and equal in Quality, if not preferable, to any yet imported, to be SOLD by

ELIZABETH THOMAS,

At her Houſe, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

A NEGROE GIRL,

ABOUT ten Years old, is to be put out in the Country, to any good Family, who may want her for ſeveral Years. For the Terms enquire of the PRINTERS of this Paper. ¶

A PERSON well acquainted with the DISTILLING BUSINESS, and who can be well recommended, may hear of good Employ, by applying to

Philadelphia, April 6, 1774. DAVID SPROAT.

WAS loſt, on the evening of the 25th of January laſt, on the road leading from Philadelphia to the Lower Ferry, a very neat Pocket Piſtol, the ſtock mounted and inlaid with ſilver, on which at the end of the barrel is the figure of a ſquirrel, maker's name T. KETLAND, engraved on the ſide of the barrel, in a circular form. As it has been kept advertiſed ever ſince it was loſt, it is imagined that it has fallen into the hands of a diſhoneſt perſon, who is not willing to deliver it for a reaſonable allowance offered, but ſtill retains it for ſome other purpoſe --It being a very convenient piece of furniture for an advanced ſtep in the progreſs of villainy. All perſons who may be willing to intereſt themſelves in this matter, are requeſted to take notice of the above directions; and if they can ſecure the Piſtol, and bring it to the Printers hereof (where the property can be proven by its fellow, &c.) they ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS reward. *Philadelphia, April* 1, 1774 5*W*.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1774.

A BUNDLE of BUCKSKINS, directed to WILLIAM BRADY, at GEORGE-TOWN, in MARYLAND, being, ſome Time in January laſt, by Miſtake, left on board a wrong Shallop at the Drawbridge; the Perſon who took the ſame in Poſſeſſion, is deſired to return them to the Subſcriber, Skinner and Breeches-Maker, in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, otherwiſe he may expect to be proſecuted according to Law.

¶ FREDERICK SHENCKEL.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of John Smith, on Tinicum Iſland, on the 22d of Third-month, 1774, at night, a brown HORSE, about 14 hands 1 or 2 inches high, having a ſmall neck, a few white hairs on his forehead, a mealy noſe, ſeveral ſaddle marks on his back, a long dock and ſwitch tail; near ſeven years old, part blooded. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to JOHN SMITH, living in Chicheſter, or to JOHN HOSKINS, in Burlington, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HOSKINS. ¶ 4*W*.

RUN away, the 26th of March laſt, at night, out of Baltimore-town, from the ſubſcribers, living near Harford-town, Maryland, two ſervant men, the one an Engliſhman, named RICHARD PAYNE, aged about 25 years, of about 5 feet 5 inches high, fair complexion, ſmooth face, black curled hair, pretty talkative; had on, when he went away, a fur hat, two coarſe blue jackets, a pair of coarſe canvaſs trowſers, good ſhoes, white metal buckles, &c. The other an Iriſhman, aged about 27 years, thin faced, pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſandy beard, brown coloured hair; had on, when he went away, a green coloured cloth coat, black lapelled worſted jacket, blue pluſh breeches, black ribbed worſted ſtockings, white metal or plated buckles, good ſhoes, with long quarters, a good fur hat, ſcolloped, with a yellow loop and button; he formerly went by the name of JOHN DOON: They had a good deal of caſh with them, and each of them a bag with clothes, one about a yard long, the other ſomething longer. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them, ſo that the owners may have them again, ſhall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by us, JOHN M'ADOW, HUGH KIRKPATRICK. ¶

To be SOLD or LETT, on very eaſy Terms, SEVERAL TRACTS of excellent arable and mead w LANDS, in Northumberland, a few Miles diſtant from Sunbury, the County Town. Enquire of CHRISTOPHER SOUR, Printer, in Germantown, or of the PRINTERS hereof. 8 V.

AN advertiſement having appeared in the late papers, reſpecting certain letters ſaid to have been broke open and to have miſcarried, after having been delivered to my care, or to the care of ſome of my people; further inſinuating that this has been done either through the neglect or deſign of thoſe to whom they were intruſted, in order to *anſwer wicked and malevolent purpoſes*: I thought it incumbent on me to aſſure the public, that no ſuch letters were ever detained or broke open by me, or by any other perſon, with my knowledge and conſent: And further, that if I could believe any of my boatmen or waggoners would be guilty of an action ſo baſe and diſhonourable, I would immediately diſcharge the offender from my employ. Although the epithet of *ſtage-maſter* hath been applied to me with triumph, as a term of reproach and ſcandal, yet I am proud to aſſure the public, I ſhall continue to ſerve them in that capacity to the beſt of my power, and that no care ſhall be wanting on my part to execute the truſt repoſed in me with fidelity and diſpatch.

It is not my intention to trouble the public with any little private animoſities, in which I may be unhappily engaged, or to take up their time with diſputes, in which they are no ways intereſted. Not all the ſarcaſms of the ſhrewd *Humphry Traveller*, nor the alarming cautions of the important * *Siwel Leinahtan*, ſhould have drawn from me any reply, had not our offended author thrown out ſome inſinuations aimed at my integrity: But I flatter myſelf, that my conduct in life hath been ſuch as will ſtand unmoved againſt the furious attacks of my puny adverſary. In anſwer to all his inveterate malice, I ſhall only ſay, as *Uncle Toby* ſaid to a fly which had teized him for ſome time, *Go little* GNAT! *There is room enough in the world for thee and for me.*

Bordentown, March 27, 1774. JOSEPH BORDEN.

* *It is ſcarce worth obſerving, that this is an ingenious device of our author's to conceal his real name. Read it backwards, and* Nathaniel Lewis *will unravel the amazing myſtery.*

Philadelphia, March 28, 1774.

IN Purſuance of an Order of Orphan's Court, on the 28th Day of April next, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, on the Premiſes, a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Upper-Merion; bounded by Lands of ------ Jones, Reeſe Thomas, deceaſed, Henry Pugh, and Land now or late of Lætitia Penn; containing 100 Acres, late the eſtate of Philip Crickbaum (alias Criſbam) late of Lower-Merion, Yeoman, deceaſed; the Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

¶ ELIZABETH CRICKBAUM, Adminiſtratrix.

Fairfax County, Virginia, March 24, 1774.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, for ready money, at the Court-houſe, in Alexandria, on the third Monday in May next,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on the ſouth ſide of Dougé Run, about 4 miles from Pohick Warehouſe, and 6 miles from Alexandria, containing 400 acres, by patent from the Proprietary's Office, joining to land of Col. George Maſon and the eſtate of the late Mr. Daniel French; there are about 50 acres cleared, with a ſmall dwelling and corn-houſe thereon; the ſoil is good and the land well timbered, and it is ſuppoſed 40 acres of good meadow might be made thereon, and a good mill ſeat be had near tide water; alſo convenient to church, mill, and market. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, before the day of ſale, may be ſhewn them, by applying to ELISAS JOHNS, living thereon, or to the ſubſcribers, reſiding near Difficult Bridge. THOMAS LEWIS,

¶ FLEMING PATTERSON.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, *on the 4th Inſtant, from the Subſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an indented Servant Man, named William M'Clachey, in his Indenture, but it is expected he will aſſume different Names, probably Squire Johnſon, of Maryland, or William Johnſon; he was born in London, where he ſerved his Time to a Taylor, and is a good Workman; a remarkably artful tricking Fellow, fond of Dreſs, rather of a low Stature, red Hair, bow-ſhinned, about 21 Years of Age, and uſes much Flour about his Head, in the Mackaroni Taſte; he carried off a Sum of Money with him, which it is feared he collected without his Maſter's Conſent; had on, when he went away, a Brick coloured coating Coat, a coating Waiſtcoat, rather darker than the Coat, a Pair of Buff coloured Worſted Breeches, ruffled Shirts, and has plain Ones with him, no Shoes, but a Pair of good Boots; he hired a ſmall black Horſe, Saddle and Bridle, of a Man in this City, with which he went off, and it is ſuppoſed he will go towards New-York, or ſome Part of Maryland. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by* JOSEPH GRAISBURY.

THE Subſcriber having purchaſed the Stone Quarry, which formerly belonged to Jacob Lentz, deceaſed, called Round Top, in Derry Townſhip, Lancaſter County, hereby gives Notice, That he carries on the Buſineſs of making MILL-STONES, of all Sizes, at ſaid Quarry; and has found a new Quarry, which produces the beſt Mill-Stones ever made at that Place; he flatters himſelf they will be found very good, and he will make them as reaſonable as poſſible; if any Mill-Stones made by him ſhould not turn out agreeable to Promiſe, he will take them back, and make others in their Room. He hopes his old Cuſtomers, and others, will favour him with their Employ, which will oblige their humble ſervant,

† MARTIN RAUCH.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away, *laſt Sunday afternoon, from the ſubſcriber, two Dutch ſervant men, both Shoemakers by trade, one named* GEORGE HAN, *a thick well ſet fellow, about* 5 *feet* 2 *inches high; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth coat and jacket, with yellow buttons, a pair of buckſkin breeches, blue ſtockings, a pair of good pumps, with ſilver buckles, a beaver hat, and a fine white ſhirt; blackiſh hair, tied behind, full face, and large eyes. The other named* FREDERICK BRONER, *the ſame height as the firſt deſcribed, has a blue cloth coat and jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches, light blue ſtockings, a pair of pumps, with yellow buckles, a felt hat, and a check ſhirt; ſhort black hair, round face: They both ſpeak very broken Engliſh, but tolerable good French. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or* Five Pounds *for either of them, and all reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by* JOHN RUP, *living in Second-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet.* ¶

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry them off.

Baltimore, March 25, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, about the 18th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man, named *William Knellers*, born in London, brought up to ſurgery; aged about 22, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, wears his own hair tied behind, brown cloth clothes, ruffled ſhirt, &c. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MICAJAH JAMES.

*** He took with him other clothes, and a caſe of ſurgeon's inſtruments; it is ſuppoſed he is gone towards New-York. ¶

THE MEMBERS of the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP *for the Inſurance of Houſes from Loſs by Fire*, are hereby informed, that their General Meeting for the Choice of Twelve Directors and a Treaſurer for the enſuing Year, will be held at the Court-Houſe, on Monday, the 11th Day of April next, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

March 23, 1774. MATTHEW CLARKSON, Clk.

Just arrived in this City from LONDON,

DR. WILLIAM DAY,

WHO, under God, undertakes to diſſolve the ſtone in the kidneys and bladder (be it ever ſo long ſtanding) without pain, anxiety or hindrance of buſineſs, or confining the patient to regimen of diet, and this by a medicine which is pleaſant to the taſte, and as agreeable to be taken as a glaſs of wine. He has by a long courſe of practice experienced its virtue, and found it to anſwer, when the patients were thought incurable by any other method, but by cutting for its extraction; he has now by him a ſtone of about ſeven ounces weight, which was voided from himſelf by the alone help of his great and wonderful diſſolvent, after having tried for many years the moſt eminent profeſſors in Great-Britain and Ireland to no purpoſe. Ten lozenges three times in the day. Two tea ſpoonfuls of the bottle at ten o' clock in the morning, and 3 in the afternoon, in a diſh of tea.

He ſells and prepares pills, and a bottle, which wonderfully, and with the greateſt expedition, cures intermittent fevers, and thoſe agues which thoſe fevers proceed from; in the courſe of a long ſucceſsful practice he never found thoſe pills to fail.

He likewiſe prepares and ſells pills and a bottle (by only taking one box) that infallibly eradicates that painful diſorder the rheumatiſm. Three pills night and morning, the bottle at ten o' clock in the morning, and three in the afternoon, two tea ſpoonfuls in tea---Price two dollars.

His never failing worm cake, which deſtroys that vermin ſo pernicious to children, as well as adults, that many have, through inattention, loſt their lives by them, thoſe he prepares in a peculiar manner to himſelf, and have been found, in virtue and ſafety, to excel any of the ſort yet exhibited or adminiſtered for that purpoſe. Give one quarter of a cake from three to five years of age, from five to ſeven half a cake, from ten to fifteen three quarters of a cake, or a whole one according to the age or ſtrength of the perſon, night and morning---Price one dollar.

Of the Doctor may be had, his moſt incomparable and never-failing Pectoral-drops, prepared by a tedious chymical proceſs by digeſtion, diſtillation and cohabitation, being a ſafe and ſpeedy cure for coughs, colds, aſthmas, phthyſicks, wheezings, ſhortneſs of breath, and all ſorts of conſumptions; thoſe drops inſtantly relieve the patient in the moſt ſuffocating fit of an aſthma, and makes a perfect cure by continuing them ſome time; in the courſe of 35 years practice they never once failed him, in the cure of the above recited diſorders, and are infallible in the chin cough or hooping cough in children, it is a great preſerver of the lungs, and immediately relieves in pleuriſies; this and many more virtues may be aſcribed to thoſe his reſtoring chymical drops, which for brevity ſake he paſſes over. Two drops upon a lump of ſugar for a child of one year; to augment two drops for every year as the child advances in years, night and morning; a man or woman may take from one tea ſpoonful to two, in the morning and evening, for the aſthma, or when the cough comes on. Thoſe drops greatly relieve children in the ſmall-pox, by giving two or three drops in tea. When they begin to ſcratch their face, take a feather and anoint the face, and it will preſerve both their beauty and precious eye-ſight---Price one dollar.

Sold and prepared by the Doctor, a lineament for ſore, red and enflamed eyes, much ſuperior to that called Sir Hans Sloan's; with this he has cured many whoſe eyes have been covered with opake films and cicatrices, left by inflammations and apoſtemes of the cornea; it is not only beneficial in ſuch caſes, but alſo where there is an exceſſive pain in the eyes, ſhooting thence up into the head; many who were led to him, after ſome little time, could perfectly find their way without a guide. Anoint the eye-lids with the finger, going to bed---Price one dollar.

The Doctor has taken a houſe in Vine-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, has his name on a braſs plate over the door, he has private and convenient lodgings for any who may put themſelves under his care; he cures a recent gonorrhœa in a ſhort time, ſo as not to be known by a bed-fellow that the party labours under any ſymptom of the diſorder, a confirmed lues he cures without ſalivating, with all the circumſtances attending this diſorder, ſuch as the dyſury, ſtrangury and chordee, phymoſis, pharaphymoſis, chriſtallines, chancres, buboes, abſceſs in the peritoneum, excreſcences and fiſſures about the anus, ſeminal weakneſs, old obſtinate gleets, in both ſexes.

He immediately eaſes all pains of the head and teeth, let them be ever ſo violent, without the leaſt trouble to the patient; ſuch GENTLEMEN and LADIES, who, at any time, may labour under thoſe excruciating pains, on ſending the leaſt notice, he will wait on them at their houſes.

He has for ſale, Turlington's genuine balſam of life, Anderſon's true Scotch pills, at 20s. per dozen boxes, with ſeveral other patent medicines, which he has brought with him from London, and ſhall ſell as low as any perſon in this city.

If any of the female ſex (labouring under any of the diſorders peculiar to them) will be pleaſed to call on the Doctor, he will direct them to perſons who will ſatisfy them of the efficacy of his medicines; he undertakes to cure the conſumption, if not too far gone; likewiſe the bloody-flux and piles.

N. B. The poor, well recommended, ſhall be aſſiſted. ¶

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Saturday, the 30th day of this inſtant April, at the mills hereafter mentioned,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, ſituate in the townſhip of Heidelberg, in Berks county, together with 250 acres of land thereto belonging, be the ſame more or leſs; the mills are turned by large and conſtant ſtreams of water, and are very well accuſtomed; the land is tolerable good and very well timbered.

Alſo 147 acres of good unimproved land, exceedingly well timbered, with hickory, white oak, maple, &c. part of the tract whereon Frederick Weiſer, deceaſed, lately dwelt, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip of Heidelberg. This tract will be divided into three or four different parcels, and ſold ſeparately.

Late the eſtate of the ſaid Frederick Weiſer, and ſold by the ſubſcribers, by virtue of a power given them in his will for that purpoſe. The conditions will be made known at the day and place of ſale, where due attendance will be given by us, ANNA EMILIA WEISER, EDWARD BIDDLE, and DANIEL LEVAN, junior, Execut. ¶

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Baltimore town, on the 28th day of March, early in the morning, a Scotch indented ſervant man, named WILLIAM CARVER, by profeſſion a Groom, a ſtout young man, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſandy coloured hair, curls a little, long viſaged, and much pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſharp noſe, white eyebrows and white eyelaſhes, his hair cut cloſe to the top of his head; had on, when he went away, a green coat, lapelled, with white metal buttons, or a whitiſh coat, broke in the elbows, the green of cloth, and the other of white twilled jean, a white ſwanſkin jacket, with black ſpots, one white ſhirt, and two check ones; a ſurtout coat, of red Bath coating, one pair of new ſhoes, and a pair of ribbed ſtockings, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, and a pair of old ones, and a ſmall new beaver hat; likewiſe ſtole out of the ſtable, a likely half-blooded dark brown horſe, belonging to Mr. James Cheſton, with a very good ſaddle and bridle, very gay and full of ſpirit, about 14 hands and a half high, with a black mane and tail, a little white on his near hind foot, and a lump, occaſioned by a kick when young, on the ſame leg, between his knee and foot-lock joint, his eye is remarkably fine, with a good deal of white in it, his hind ſhoes feathered, to prevent his cutting, and likewiſe ſtole another horſe, which cannot be rightly deſcribed, and ſundry clothes belonging to the ſervants. For the horſe, Ten Pounds, and for the Man, Five Pounds, to be paid by Mr. JAMES CHESTON, or DANIEL GRANT.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of a lot near the Hoſpital, on the night of the 29th of September laſt. a dark brown MARE, ſeven years old, high ſpirited, about fifteen hands high, ſhod all round, paces and trots remarkably faſt, has a mealy mouth, is wide between the ears, with two white ſpots occaſioned by the ſaddle; ſhe has had the pole evil, which may be obſerved by a ſcar. Whoever will bring ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS, and if ſtolen, for mare and thief the above reward, paid by

Philadelphia, April 4, 1774. CHARLES RISK. ¶

Philadelphia, March 30, 1774.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Third-ſtreet, in this city, yeſterday, the 28th inſtant, a roan horſe, about 14 hands high, has a ſtar on his forehead, and white legs, carries high, and moſtly paces; an old ſaddle, new girth, new curb bridle, and black reins; likewiſe ſtolen from a French gentleman, who lodges at the ſubſcriber's, a gold watch, with a chaſed caſe, black ſilk ſtring, gold ſeal and key, and a ſmall gold fiſh; the name of the place where made Bourdeaux, but the maker's name unknown. The thief, who is the noted Doctor LOUIS, a Frenchman, but ſpeaks alſo Engliſh, is a tall well made man, has a ſmooth and full face, wears his own hair, curled on both ſides of his head, and tied behind. He wears a ſuit of light blue cloth, and took with him a white frock, he has alſo with him ſeveral very good French books of phyſic and ſurgery; likewiſe a fine ſett of ſurgeons inſtruments. He has the ſcar of a cut over his left eye, and another ſmall ſcar on his upper lip, and dreſſes gentleman-like. Whoever takes up the ſaid thief and horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the goods be had again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe only THREE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by SUSANNA CRYDER. ¶ 7ſ6.

N. B. He has travelled through Germany, Spain, France, Italy and England, and underſtands ſome German, Spaniſh and Italian, but ſpeaks Latin very well. He alſo took with him the ſilver hilt of a ſword, having taken off the blade on purpoſe.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcribers, living in Middleton, Lancaſter county, on the 27th ult. a ſervant man, named John Conner, by trade a bricklayer and maſon, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, dark brown hair, tied behind; had on, when he went away, a half-worn caſtor hat, which he commonly wears cocked up in the faſhion, a claret coloured broadcloth coat, ſtriped lapelled jacket, leather breeches, black and white worſted ſtockings, with blue leggings. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, in any goal in this province, the Jerſies or Maryland, ſo that his Maſters may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ELIJAH *and* ABNER WICKERSHAM. ¶

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Weſtminſter, Frederick county, Maryland, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES DIAR, but perhaps may change his name, and probably may have a diſcharge with him, by another name, as he has been in the country before; he is a well-ſet fellow, aged about 25 or 30 years, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a dark complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort black hair, has a down look, if ſharp ſpoken to, black eyes; had on and took with him, an iron collar, one ſailor's mermith cap, one fearnought jacket, with white kerſey ſleeves, one ſtriped flannel ditto, one pair of brown country-made breeches, much patched on the knees with white kerſey, and much too long for him, one pair of old grey yarn ſtockings, and in common ties them over the knees of his breeches, one pair of country-made ſhoes, with ſtrings in them, one oxenbrigs ſhirt. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, ſhall have, if taken 30 miles off, Two Pounds, 50 miles, Three Pounds, 100 miles, Five Pounds, 150 miles, Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, 200 miles, Ten Pounds, and, if 300 miles, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by JOSHUA GIST. ¶

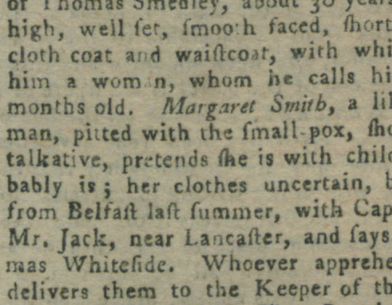
BROKE out of the Goal of New-Caſtle county, on the night of the 26th of March laſt, the four following perſons, viz. *Richard Purcell*, an Iriſhman, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well ſet, pitted with the ſmall-pox, long black hair; had on a claret coloured coat and waiſtcoat, of Bath coating, dirty leather breeches, and coarſe black ſtockings; he was convicted here of felony. *Arthur Kelly*, an Iriſhman, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, black complexion, round ſhouldered, black curled hair, fond of liquor, and a great blackguard; had on an old brown ſhort coat, red under waiſtcoat, and leather breeches. *John Cain*, committed on ſuſpicion of ſtealing a ſaddle in Cheſter county, the property of Thomas Smedley, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well ſet, ſmooth faced, ſhort black hair; had on a blue cloth coat and waiſtcoat, with white metal buttons; had with him a woman, whom he calls his wife, and a child about 20 months old. *Margaret Smith*, a likely, luſty, broad faced woman, pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort rough black hair, is very talkative, pretends ſhe is with child, and by this time very probably is; her clothes uncertain, but very ordinary; ſhe came from Belfaſt laſt ſummer, with Captain Ewing, was ſold to one Mr. Jack, near Lancaſter, and ſays her preſent maſter is Thomas Whiteſide. Whoever apprehends the above perſons, and delivers them to the Keeper of the Goal of ſaid county, ſhall have for *Arthur Kelly, Three Pounds*; and for the other three, *Thirty Shillings* each. JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff. ‖ 1ſ6.

ON the 5th of March laſt a Bundle was put into John Crooff's Waggon, by a Man who was travelling to Philadelphia, where he was to receive it again; but as he did not apply for the ſame, it was carried back, and left at the Houſe of John Streper, the Sign of the Nag's Head, in Springfield Townſhip, Philadelphia County. The ſaid Bundle contains a Coat, two Jackets, two Pair of Breeches, three Shirts, and two Pair of Stockings. The Owner of the above Things is deſired to apply to ſaid STREPER, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take them away. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL PLANTATION, containing 52 Acres, well calculated for a Gentleman's Country Seat, as it commands a beautiful Proſpect of the River Delaware, and is but 6 Miles from Philadelphia. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

The famous HORSE DABSTER,



IS in good order, and will cover this ſeaſon till the Firſt of Auguſt, at the ſubſcriber's, in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, within two miles of Cheſter-town, at 40 Shillings the ſeaſon, or three Dollars the ſingle leap: Good paſturage for mares, at 2ſ6 per week, will be provided, and good care taken of them, by CALEB PHIPPS.

DABSTER is a beautiful bay, 15 hands high, remarkable for ſtrength and lofty carriage; he was got by the noted running horſe Valliant, in Old Virginia, imported by Colonel Cox, came of the mare Expreſs, ſhe was a full blood, and ſprung from the beſt ſtock in Europe, and was likewiſe imported by Col. Cox; he won three grand purſes in Old Virginia, and was allowed to be one of the ſwifteſt horſes there. ¶

Philadelphia, March 15, 1774.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on the ſeventh day of April next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

THAT valuable plantation, late the eſtate of JACOB DUBRE, deceaſed, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of this city, and bounded by Wiſſahickon road, about two miles from ſaid city, containing 55 acres, with a good brick houſe, a frame barn, ſtables, chaiſe-houſe, ſeed-houſe, and other outhouſes. It is divided into lots, as per a plan to be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe, and at the houſe of the ſubſcriber. Alſo a lot of 25 acres, parallel with the above, adjoining the river Schuylkill; bounded by Robert Morris's country ſeat, and lands of James Hamilton, Eſq;----The conditions of ſale will be publiſhed at the time and place aforeſaid.

¶ 4 *W.* JACOB SHOEMAKER.

For SALE, at ALEXANDRIA,

ON the 16th day of April next, two LOTS of ground, in the ſaid town, containing one acre, in fourteen parcels, divided as follows, viz. Three parcels on Fairfax-ſtreet, each 26 feet in front, and extending back 123 feet 5½ inches. Eight parcels on Prince-ſtreet, containing 30 feet 10⅛ inches each in front, and extending back 97 feet 5½ inches. Three parcels on Water-ſtreet, each 26 feet in front, and extending back 123 feet 5½ inches. The ſaid lots or parcels of ground are ſituated in a very pleaſant and improving part of the town; they are very convenient to Hall and Gilpin's wharff, to Harper and Gilpin's wharff, and to a public landing; they have every advantage for the merchant or tradeſman, unleſs they were real water lots. One half of the purchaſe-money to be paid on the day of ſale, the other half in ſix months from that day; but unleſs the money be paid when due, the ſame to carry intereſt from the date of the bond; ſecurity, if required, muſt be given.

4 *W.* WILLIAM RAMSAY.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 21ſt day of April next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, ſituated within 18 miles of Baltimore-town, containing 200 acres of land, 50 acres thereof very good meadow ground, and 10 acres cleared, and under good timothy graſs; there is erected on ſaid plantation a very good ſtone-dwelling houſe, well finiſhed, 24 feet by 26, with two rooms on a floor, and fire-places; a pretty good kitchen, a good bearing apple-orchard, and between 60 and 70 acres of upland cleared; alſo a good new mill, 40 feet by 44, with two pair of good mill-ſtones running, and in good order, and the conveniency for one other pair of ſtones being fixed hereafter in the ſaid houſe, with excellent boulting-cloths in good order, and every thing neceſſary for merchant and country work, ſtanding on a never-failing ſtream of water, known by the name of Piney Run; the upland abounds with excellent lime-ſtone, and a good conveniency for erecting lime-kilns on different parts of the land: The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and know the terms on the day of ſale, by applying to

March 22, 1774. ‖ WILLIAM GRAHAM.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Tueſday, the 12th day of April next, by the ſubſcriber, in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county,

A PLANTATION, on the waters of Brandywine, containing near 300 acres, one half cleared, the other half well timbered, and the whole exceeding well watered; there are on ſaid tract a new ſtone houſe, with other out-houſes, barn, ſtables, &c. near ſeveral good ſprings; there is good conveniency for water-works, 26 feet fall, plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſon; ſeveral acres of upland meadow, well watered, and 40 acres more may be made, a large bearing orchard, and other fruit trees; a ſaw-mill on one end of the abovementioned land, which renders it very convenient for a diviſion, or two ſettlements.---The whole or part may be purchaſed very cheap for caſh, or long credit. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion immediately.

Likewiſe, will be expoſed to ſale, wheat and rye in the ground, horſes, breeding mares, cows, young cattle, ſheep, and ſwine; implements of huſbandry, ſuch as waggons, cart, plows, harrow, &c. with a variety of houſhold furniture, vaſtly too tedious to mention here. Attendance and credit will be given.

March 14, 1774. JAMES MARTIN.

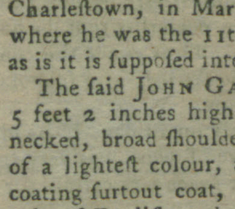
N. B. As the ſaid MARTIN intends to move a great diſtance, the vendue to continue from day to day till all be ſold; he has a Farm to lett, within two miles of the abovementioned, and a number of dry boards for ſale. ¶

WHEREAS a certain JOHN GASPARD HARTHE, a German, having goods belonging to the ſubſcriber to diſpoſe of, went from the city of Philadelphia the ſixth day of January laſt, in order to travel in and about the county of Lancaſter as a pedlar, for which he has a permiſſion from the Governor; and by letters dated the 4th and 7th of March at Carliſle, he informed his employer that he intended to proceed to Fort Pitt, but it ſince appears that inſtead of that rout he went by the Head of Elk to Charleſtown, in Maryland, acroſs Suſquehanna to Buſh Town, where he was the 11th inſtant, and took the road to Virginia, and as is it is ſuppoſed intends for Carolina.

The ſaid JOHN GASPARD HARTHE is a ſhort fat man, about 5 feet 2 inches high, round viſage, blue eyes, red beard, ſhort necked, broad ſhouldered, has little hair upon his head, which is of a lighteſt colour, and tied in a ſmall queue; had on a brown coating ſurtout coat, buckſkin breeches, a blue pluſh waiſtcoat, a pair of Engliſh made boots, but ſometimes wears a pair of pumps, with round diamond-cut ſilver buckles, a ſmall beaver hat, and a pair of gloves lined with rabbit ſkin: He is a ſadler and painter by trade, though he ſays he is a baker, and it is probable he may change his name; he takes much Rappee ſnuff, ſpeaks good German, pretty good French, but very little Engliſh, and has the appearance of an honeſt man. There is in company with him a man named BOURQUOINT, a Swiſs, born at Neufchattel, a ſtrong built perſon, of good appearance, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, long viſage, grey eyes, thin black hair cut ſhort, has a big mouth and a pretty large open noſe, wears a ſmall ſized common hat, a blue cloth coat and waiſtcoat, a pair of trowſers, and an ordinary blue riding coat; ſpeaks good French, a little German, but no Engliſh, and is about 35 years of age: They have with them a box bound with iron, which is carried ſometimes by one and ſometimes by the other, as they travel on foot.

As the conduct of the ſaid JOHN GASPARD HARTHE gives great reaſon to ſuſpect that his intentions are to defraud his employer, it is hoped that he will not be ſuffered to eſcape. Whoever will take him up, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and will give information thereof to the ſubſcriber, living at Mr. PETER PARIS's, the corner of Second and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, Pennſylvania currrency, from

March 26, 1774. CHARLES BERGEE. ¶



RUN away, the 13th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion, a ſervant man, named LAWRENCE DUNING, *of middle ſtature, about 40 years of age, thin viſage, black hair; had on, an old blanket coat, old brown cloth jacket, leather breeches, white yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and old felt hat; a man of few words, and weak or ſlighty at times. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have* TWENTY SHILLINGS *reward, paid by*

March 14, 1774. *Tf.* JOHN ROBERTS, *Miller.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

April 13, 1774. NUMB. 2364.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1774.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on the 4th day of next May, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale,

A LOT of LAND, containing 18 acres and 44 perches, lying in the Northern Liberties of this city, about 2 miles and an half from the Court-houſe, being part of the Vineyard tract, and adjoining lands of Robert Morris, Joſeph Shippen, Robert Dove, Andrew Doz, and one Johnſon, is very pleaſantly ſituated, and affords an agreeable ſeat for a country houſe, that commands a view of the adjacent lands, and part of the river Schuylkill; there is between two and three acres of watered meadow by computation, and ſome part of this land has as favourable an aſpect for an early garden, as almoſt any within the ſame diſtance of this city, for which the ſoil ſeems ſuitable, and having ſeveral ſprings of good water on the tract, with a plentiful ſtream that runs through the whole, which may be applied to watering the lands to good advantage; there has been a bleach-yard on the lot, ſome of the bleaching utenſils ſtill remain, which will be ſold at the ſame time; there is a large frame houſe on the lot, which might be ſuitable for a barn; alſo an orchard of natural fruit, with ſome few ſtocks grafted; the whole is under fence, and will be either ſold together or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; a plan of the lot will be exhibited at the London Coffee-houſe, and the place of ſale; ſuch perſons as are deſirous to treat for the ſame, may apply to JOSEPH FOX, WILLIAM PARR, or to

ABEL JAMES, ROWLAND EVANS, JOHN EVANS, OWEN BIDDLE, } Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Doctor Cadwalader Evans, deceaſed.

N. B. Such perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid Doctor EVANS, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted, are requeſted to pay to either of the Executors.

To be SOLD, by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE, in Arch-ſtreet, four doors from the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A VERY large aſſortment of German SCYTHES, conſiſting of ſeven different marks and ſizes, alſo a quantity of ſuitable whetſtones; German ſtraw-knives and ſickles; a variety of Dutch looking-glaſſes; iron lamps; amber beads; beſt French white oil flints; Heſſian blue melting pots; gold and marble paper; beſt Engliſh hammered braſs kettles; low priced ſilver watches; with a variety of other articles.

N. B. As ſaid BENEZET is leaving off Buſineſs, he is determined to ſell the above goods on very low terms.

To be SOLD, by

JACOB WINEY,

At his ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

A QUANTITY of 8 and 9 handed German Scythes, and Straw-knives, of the largeſt kind; and as he is declining that buſineſs, will ſell them Ten Shillings per hundred lower than any perſon in this city, provided they are of the ſame quality. He has alſo for ſale, old Madeira, Liſbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga WINES, by the pipe or quarter caſk. ¶

TO BE LETT,

THE HOUSE, and part of the STORES, wherein I now live, or, if any perſon ſhould incline to purchaſe, would ſell the whole at a reaſonable rate. All perſons that are indebted, are deſired to pay off their accounts, to prevent further trouble, as I intend leaving off the buſineſs I am now in, and all perſons having any demands againſt me, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid by

April 6, 1774. JOHN HAZELWOOD.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE half (or the whole) of the MILLS, at Trenton Falls, in Bucks county, late Adam Hoops, Eſquire's, with 71 acres of good land, with ſeveral good dwelling-houſes, barn, ſheds, and ſtore-houſe, &c. the mills are in good repair for carrying on merchant and country buſineſs; in ſaid mills are one pair of burrs, one pair of Cologne, and one pair of good country ſtones, 3 boulting cheſts, a rolling ſcreen and hoiſting works, which go by water, and is a healthy pleaſant ſituation, where there is plenty of wheat to be had from Durham, Suſſex and Miniſinks, &c. as the boats, without difficulty, can come in at the dam, and diſcharge almoſt at the mill door; the boats frequently unload at the mill tail, as the tide comes up to the mill; flour is carried from ſaid mill for 5d. per barrel, and wheat brought from Philadelphia for 1½d. per buſhel, where there is a ſupply to be had at all times, and a plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſons. For further particulars, enquire of Richard Downing, in the Great Valley, Richard Downing, junior, on the premiſes, Levi Hollingſworth, in Philadelphia, or to JOHN ROBERTS, Miller. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

by the ſubſcribers, Executrix and Executor of the laſt will and teſtament of Samuel Sims, of the town of Salem, deceaſed, on Saturday, the 30th day of April inſtant, on the premiſes,

A LOT of LAND in the ſaid town of Salem, containing by deed one acre and an half, whereon is a good frame houſe, kitchen, carpenter's ſhop, an apple and peach orchard, a good garden, &c. To be ſold ſubject to the Executrix's right of dower; alſo a piece or tract of woodland, about a mile from the ſaid houſe and lot, containing by deed ten acres. LYDIA SIMS, Executrix, EDWARD KEASBEY, Executor. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 25th day of April inſt.

A PLANTATION, ſituated in the townſhip of Radnor, containing 30 acres of good land, with about 15 acres cleared, and a quantity of good meadow, well watered, with an orchard of young thriving apple-trees; thereon is a good ſtone houſe, with two rooms on a floor, and a fire-place in each room, with a good ſtone kitchen joining the houſe, it is pleaſantly ſituated on the great road leading from Goſhen to Philadelphia; it is ſuitable for any public buſineſs or tradeſman. Any perſon, inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may apply to Doctor VANLEER, in Marple, or JOHN EVANS, in Radnor. The vendue to begin at one o'clock, and due attendance will be given.

Cheſter county, 1774. ¶

This Day is publiſhed, and ready for the Subſcribers,

THE Firſt Volume of the AMERICAN EDITION of the much admired WORKS of

FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS,

[The Price to Subſcribers is Seven Shillings in blue Boards, or Nine Shillings bound and lettered.] The Second Volume could not poſſibly be diſpatched Time enough to be delivered with the Firſt, but will be finiſhed in a few Weeks. The Third and Fourth Volumes will be put in the Preſs immediately, and as ſoon as finiſhed will be delivered together. The Subſcribers in Maryland, Virginia, Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, will be pleaſed to ſend for their Volumes, or give Orders how they would have them ſent.----As there are a few Copies more than are yet ſubſcribed for, thoſe who intend to encourage the ſame, will be pleaſed to ſend their Names to the Editor, John M'Gibbons, at Mr. William Pollard's, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, or to any of the Printers and Bookſellers in Philadelphia.

"There is no ancient Hiſtory extant, that relates any Matter "with ſo much Particularity of Circumſtances, as Joſephus "does that of the Jewiſh Wars, eſpecially the Siege and De"ſtruction of Jeruſalem, and that the Providence of God may "appear the more remarkable in this Hiſtory, which is the "only punctual One that hath been preſerved down to us of "this great Action, it will be worth our Obſervation to conſider "how remarkably this Perſon was preſerved for the Writing of "this Hiſtory." TILLOTSON.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Sheriff, on the 18th day of March laſt, a certain JAMES WILSON, a good likely young man, of about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, and black hair, his apparel uncertain, as he has plenty of change. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Wilſon in the goal of Cheſter county, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Cheſter, April 8, 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff. 3*m*.

THOMAS MORGAN,

WATCH and CLOCK-MAKER, informs the PUBLIC, that he has removed from Gay-ſtreet, to the South Side of Market-ſtreet, two Doors above Mr. William Adams's Tavern, in Baltimore-Town,

WHERE he carries on the Buſineſs as uſual: Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on his Punctuality. He has a Quantity of new Clocks and Watches juſt finiſhed, which he will engage equal to any imported. *April* 6, 1774. ¶

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

In Front-ſtreet, next door to the London Coffee-houſe, being the ſame ſtore lately occupied for the ſale of books and ſtationary,

IN the abovementioned convenient and well ſituated ſtore, the ſubſcriber informs his kind friends and the public in general, he has ſet up an Office of Intelligence, which, notwithſtanding the ſundry attempts that have been made in ſuch buſineſs have proved ineffectual, yet he is fully perſuaded, from the great public utility ſuch offices are of in England, with encouragement to render it of much ſervice to this flouriſhing city and country adjacent, and as he has been a reſident here for many years is well known always to have given ſatisfactiory proofs in the various buſineſs he has been employed in, he humbly hopes the experience he has acquired, and proſpect of much public advantage in his preſent deſign, will procure him the countenance and encouragement of his fellow-citizens and the public in this undertaking, which in a little time he will give conſtant attendance to, and in every reſpect endeavour to carry it on very regular.

At this Office, for reaſonable fees, he will regiſter perſons applications for places of employment in any calling or occupation, alſo from ladies and gentlemen for maid or men ſervants, and will advertiſe for ſuch, if required; and it ſhall always be his care, and if duly applied to, it will almoſt always be in his power, to get them more readily and ſuitably ſupplied, than by the common mode of advertiſing.

He will regiſter houſes to be lett or leaſed, or wanted on rent or leaſe, and procure tenants; alſo horſes or carriages to be hired, or wanted on hire; alſo other articles, or goods of any kind, that the owners, tenants, or purchaſers, may be readily and reaſonably ſupplied, and will receive intelligence of any kind, fit to communicate for the public good.

At the ſame Office he will tranſact the Broker's buſineſs, in all its branches, viz. regiſter and ſell bills of exchange, money to be put out or wanted upon intereſt, &c. &c. &c.

And at the ſame ſtore he will receive books, new or old, or ſtationary, or any other ſorts of goods, to ſell upon commiſſions.

The ſubſcriber alſo draws writings, writes letters and advertiſements, and ſettles accounts for moderate prices; alſo collects debts of any dignity, for reaſonable commiſſions, and negociates buſineſs in general, to ſuit any perſon, ſo that all gentlemen and ladies, merchants and ſhopkeepers, and others, may without trouble know where to have their buſineſs done in a proper manner, for which purpoſe he is determined, for aſſiſtance, to procure a ſuitable apprentice, it not being his intention to amuſe the public with vain bombaſt, but real performances to merit a continuance of their favour, and is the public's devoted, and very much obliged, moſt humble ſervant,

JAMES HUME.

N. B. At the ſaid ſtore, he has a couple of excellent Violins to diſpoſe of. *Philadelphia, April* 4, 1774.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Chelſea Forge, in Weſt New-Jerſey, about the 20th of March laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN BRADLEY, about 47 years old, a ſhort chunky fellow, ſhort black hair, hath loſt one of his toes; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, a new jacket, of mixed black and white cloth, ſtriped under jacket, &c. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges. THOMAS POTTS.

*** LOST, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Race-ſtreet and the Germantown road, about two weeks ago, a new Saddle-bags, of unſtained leather, containing a black ſilk cloak, ſome cotton, and two letters, which will direct the finder to the owner of the bags. Whoever will leave the bags, with the ſeveral articles therein when loſt, at Mr. Benjamin Davids's tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

From the *CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.*

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

Be pleaſed to inſert in your Paper the following Scheme, *and you will* diſoblige *many who read it.*

To the PUBLIC.

THE different Underſtandings and wrong Repreſentations that have been publiſhed from Time to Time by the contending Parties, reſpecting the Colony of Connecticut's Claims to the Land included within the Limits of their Charter, lying Weſt of the Province of New-York, gave me the Curioſity of looking into the Foundation of Connecticut's Title thereto, and the weighty Motives for proſecuting the ſame.---To appeaſe the preſent Murmurs of the People againſt proſecuting their Title to thoſe Lands---to convince them of the Clearneſs and Juſtneſs of their Title---the Facility with which it may be obtained---the many and great Advantages to be derived from it, is the Deſign of the following Addreſs---

KNOW all Men by theſe PRESENTS, That King James the Firſt, on the third Day of November, A. D. 1620, gave the Name of New-England in America, to all America, lying between the 39 and 49 Deg. of North Latitude, from the Equinoctial Line, in his Patent to the Plymouth Company; and King Charles the II. in his Charter to the Colony of Connecticut, gave them all that Part of New-England in America, bounding E. on the Narraganſet-Bay, N. on the Maſſachuſetts S. Line, and S. on the Sea; running from ſaid Narraganſet-Bay on the E. to the South Sea on the W. Now in this Deſcription there is three Sides made certain, viz. the Maſſachuſetts on the N. the South Sea on the W. the Narraganſet-Bay on the E. therefore the only Line which there can be any Difficulty to lay down is the South Line, which Line appears eaſy, when we conſider what Part of America was called New-England at the Time of Connecticut Charter, which hath been ſhewn was all the Land lying between the 39 and 49 Deg. of N. Lat. therefore the South Line muſt keep the Sea Shore, from the Narraganſet-Bay, until it comes to the Beginning of the 39 Deg. of N. Lat. and then run in the Line between the 39 and 40 Deg. of N. Lat. W. until it meet with the South Sea, which is the true Lines of the Charter of the Colony of Connecticut; as a Confirmation of which we find, that the Charter to Maryland bounds N. on the 40th Deg. of N. Lat. of New-England. A very fine Tract of Land, comprehending the preſent inhabited Part of Connecticut, great Part of the Province of New-York, the whole of the Provinces of Eaſt and Weſt-Jerſies; the greater Part of the Province of Pennſylvania!

Now who can blame the Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticut, for aſſerting their Right to the Land contained within the Limits of their Charter, when there can ſtand nothing in the Way, why Connecticut ſhould not hold all the Land within their Charter, only Poſſeſſion, and allowing other Governments to ſet up and exact it ſo long. Had it been claimed immediately after the Charter was given us, no Diſpute could have ariſen, as our Charter is 23 Months prior to the Duke of York's Grant, which contains within the Patent of Connecticut that Part of the Province of New-York, lying South of the Maſſachuſetts South Line, and the inhabited Part of Connecticut, lying Weſt of Connecticut River, and the *whole of the Colonies of* Eaſt and Weſt-Jerſies; and the Proprietors of Pennſylvania's Patent is eighteen Years after Connecticut, ſo that could not ſtand in the Way of Connecticut. Now who can wonder at the Zeal of the 32 Members, who were ſo ſanguine as to ſet up Juriſdiction within Governor Penn's Colony, and make a Town there in the laſt Aſſembly, *after the greater Part of the Members were gone?* Surely none who hath a Senſe of the Probability of the Colony's holding ſuch a vaſt Intereſt, being above 2 Degrees in Width North and South in the Weſt Part, and about 3000 Miles in Length Eaſt and Weſt; a Territory which, if well inhabited, would be ſufficient alone to *give Laws to all America*, and even *reſiſt the Oppreſſion of the Miniſtry* in *England*, and in a *future Day* be able to *give England Laws*; a Scheme, if once this whole Tract of Territory was peaceably united, would lay a Foundation for an American Empire, a Thing worthy of trying for by every Method poſſible; but how ſhall it be brought about? By ſending a Petition home to King and Council? I ſay no; the King and Council will *never allow a Charter Government to ſtretch* its *Juriſdiction over ſuch a vaſt Territory*, and thereby deprive the Crown *of its own Lands.*

The only Way is to purſue the Plan laid by the laſt Aſſembly, which is to keep all Parties as eaſy as poſſible; therefore my Advice to the Inhabitants of this Colony is, to ſend to the next Aſſembly in May the very ſame Members as were ſent to the laſt Aſſembly, with Inſtructions to do the common Buſineſs of the Aſſembly in the firſt Place, and by that Time the Generality of the Aſſembly will be tired of ſtaying, and run Home; and by that Means thoſe *Thirty-two Members*, who are intereſted in the Saſquehanna Purchaſe, will have an Opportunity to perfect their Scheme, as many Things want doing to make the Plan begun more perfect, viz. the Contents of the Town of Weſtmoreland cannot fully be known without running the Lines, which will need a Committee to go and run the Line, at leaſt on the Weſt Side. Secondly, there will want a Committee to continue the North Line of the Colony of Connecticut through the Province of New-York, and ſo to the Weſt Side of the Town of Weſtmoreland; and as the Line will concern two ſeveral Governments, viz. New-York and Pennſylvania, it will be neceſſary to ſend a Committee to each of the Governors, to deſire them to join us in running the aforeſaid Line, and on their refuſing it will be neceſſary to petition his Majeſty and Council to appoint Commiſſioners for that Purpoſe; and in order to prepare the Way, it will be neceſſary to appoint a Committee to collect the Papers to ſhew the Right of the Colony to have ſuch Line run, and to make a Petition to King and Council; and perhaps it will be beſt to ſend Home, to prefer the Petition, *one of the Saſquehanna Company*, leſt others, on that Side of the Atlantic, ſhould prove *treacherous*; by which Means he will have an Opportunity of *bribing* ſome of the Counſellors and Noblemen, by giving them Rights in ſaid Land; and if the Colony ſhould want Advice to carry a Point, they will know who to apply to.

But as all this cannot be done *without much Caſh*; and as the Sum lately voted by the Saſquehanna Company *wont pay the Fees* of neceſſary Attornies in England (witneſs the perplexing and expenſive Maſon Caſe) it may be beſt to lay a fifteen-penny Rate, that we may have a good Store of Caſh in Hand.

And to perfect the Plan, it will be neceſſary to appoint many of the Inhabitants of Weſtmoreland into Office, to keep the People eaſy and quiet; and as the Town of Weſtmoreland will comprehend near Half the preſent Inhabitants of Pennſylvania, to keep the People eaſy there, it will be neceſſary to make a Law of the

Colony, eſtabliſhing every Perſon in the Fee of his Land he now holds under Mr. Penn, and paſs an Act that each Proprietor ſhall hold it in Fee-ſimple, without paying any Quit-rent to the Proprietors of Pennſylvania, by which Means the whole Town of Weſtmoreland will turn on Connecticut Side; and I would have thoſe 32 Members paſs an Act, enabling the Governor to iſſue a Proclamation, prohibiting any Perſon, under Pain of Diſpleaſure, to take or exerciſe any Authority under Governor Penn's Juriſdiction, on Pain of forfeiting their Land; and likewiſe iſſue a Proclamation to all the Inhabitants, living Weſt of the Line eſtabliſhed between this Colony and the Province of New-York, that on Condition they will come and take out Patents under the Colony of Connecticut for their Lands they now hold, they ſhall enjoy them forever, without paying Quit-rent, by which Means the Colony of Connecticut will eaſily gain great Part of the Inhabitants of New-York, Eaſt and Weſt-Jerſies, and the Remainder of Pennſylvania, as they are almoſt all Tenants, ſubject to pay Quit-rents; and if any ſhould oppoſe their Proceedings, it would be adviſeable to appoint ſuch into ſome Office, or Committees to ſettle with the reſpective Claimers of any Land, or ſome ſuch Method, to keep them eaſy and quiet.

By this Means the Colony of Connecticut can reſume their antient Boundaries, and diſſolve the Juriſdiction of the ſeveral Governments, ſo far as they interfere with our Charter; for it is an old Maxim, that Juriſdiction cannot be ſold; and when theſe Things are brought to paſs, how will the People *bleſs the Saſquehanna Leaders*, who may be ſaid to lay the Foundation of ſuch a glorious Revolution! And to make all ſtill more eaſy, I would have the Aſſembly make particular Grants of Land Weſt of the Saſquehanna Company's Purchaſe, to all ſuch as are in Debt to the Merchants in New-York and England, ſufficient to pay their Debts, and then let them ſue for their Debts, and take out Execution, and then perſuade the Officer to levy upon the Land, and ſaid Levy will eaſily be eſtabliſhed, and by that Means the Colony will get out of Debt; and ſuch a Procedure will ſuit the Yorkers too, as they love large Grants of Land.

B. SCHEMER.

Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS,

THE Pieces I have hitherto ſent you, from the Connecticut Newspapers, *have been written by thoſe of that Colony, who conſider the Claim to the* Weſtern Lands *as unwarranted by their* Charter, *and what may in the End be adjudged a Forfeiture of it. There are alſo ſome Pieces written in Favour of that Claim, and in Anſwer to the Pamphlet lately publiſhed here againſt it.------One of theſe Pieces, intituled, the* Examiner, *No. 1. is drawn up in a Stile ſo incorrect and confuſed, and is moreover ſo void of Argument, that if the future Numbers be of the ſame Kind, they will merit no Reply. But as the Strength of all that can be ſaid in Favour of the* Connecticut Claim *ſeems be collected into a Paper, continued from Week to Week in "a Supplement to the* Connecticut *Journal," and written with proper Temper, I ſhall proceed in my next to lay the material Parts of it before the Public, with ſuch Replies as may be neceſſary.*

The Honourable ALGERNON SIDNEY's *Letter againſt* BRIBERY *and* ARBITRARY GOVERNMENT, *written to his Friends, in Anſwer to theirs, perſwading his Return to England.*

I AM ſorry I cannot in all Things conform myſelf to the Advices of my Friends; if theirs had any joint Conformity with mine, I would willingly ſubmit my Intereſt to theirs; but when I alone am intereſted, and they only adviſe me to come over as ſoon as the Act of Indemnity is paſſed, I cannot wholly lay aſide my own Judgment and Choice. I confeſs we are naturally inclined to delight in our own Country, and I have a particular Love to mine. I hope I have given ſome Teſtimony of it. I think that being exiled from it is a great Evil, and would redeem myſelf from it with the Loſs of a great Deal of my Blood: But when that Country of mine, which uſed to be eſteemed a Paradiſe, is now like to be made a Stage of Injury, the Liberty which we hoped to eſtabliſh oppreſſed, all Manner of Profaneneſs, Looſeneſs, Luxury and Lewdneſs, ſet up in its Height, inſtead of Piety, Virtue, Sobriety and Modeſty, which we hoped GOD, by our Hands, would have introduced; the beſt of our Nation made a Prey to the worſt, the Parliament, Court and Army corrupted, the People enſlaved, all Things vendible, and no Man ſafe, but by ſuch infamous Means as Flattery and Bribery, what Joy can I have in my own Country in this Condition? Is it a Pleaſure to ſee all that I love in the World ſold and deſtroyed? Shall I renounce all my old Principles, learn all the vile Court-arts, and make my Peace by bribing ſome of them? Shall their Corruption and Vice be my Safety? Ah! no! Better is a Life among Strangers, than in my own Country upon ſuch Conditions. Whilſt I live I will endeavour to preſerve my Liberty, or at leaſt I will not conſent to the deſtroying it. I hope I ſhall die in the ſame Principles in which I have lived, and will live no longer than they can preſerve me. I have in my Life been guilty of many Follies, but, as I think of no Meanneſs, I will not blot and defile that which is paſt, by endeavouring to provide for the future. I have ever had in my Mind, that when GOD ſhould caſt me into ſuch a Condition, as that I cannot ſave my Life, but by doing an indecent Thing, he ſhews me the Time is come wherein I ſhould reſign it. And when I cannot live in my own Country, but by ſuch Means as are worſe than dying in it, I think he ſhews me I ought to keep myſelf out of it. Let them pleaſe themſelves with making the King glorious, who think a whole People may juſtly be ſacrificed for the Intereſt and Pleaſure of one Man, and a few of his Followers: Let them rejoice in their Subtilty, who, by betraying the former Powers, have gained the Favour of this, not only preſerved, but advanced themſelves in theſe dangerous Changes. Nevertheleſs, perhaps they may find the King's Glory is their Shame, his Plenty the People's Miſery; and that the gaining of an Office, or a little Money, is a poor Reward for deſtroying a Nation (which, if it were preſerved in Liberty and Virtue, would truly be the moſt glorious in the World) and that others may find they have, with much Pains, purchaſed their own Shame and Miſery, a dear Price for that which is not worth keeping, nor the Life that is accompanied with it: The Honour of Engliſh Parliaments has ever been in making the Nation glorious and happy, not in ſelling and deſtroying the Intereſt of it, to ſatisfy the Luſts of one Man. Miſerable Nation! that, from ſo great a Height of Glory, is fallen into the moſt deſpicable Condition in the World, of having all its Good depending upon the Breath of the vileſt Perſons in it! cheated and ſold by them they truſted! infamous Traffic, equal almoſt in Guilt to that of Judas! In all preceding Ages, Parliaments have been the Pillars of our Liberty, the ſure Defenders of the Oppreſſed. They, who formerly could bridle Kings, and keep the Balance equal between them and the People, are now become the Inſtruments of all our Oppreſſions, and a Sword in his Hand to deſtroy us: They themſelves led by a few intereſted Perſons, who are willing to buy Offices by themſelves, by the Miſery of the whole Nation, and the Blood of the moſt worthy and eminent Perſons. Deteſtable Bribes! worſe than the Oaths now in Faſhon in this mercenary Court. I mean to owe neither my Life nor my Liberty to any ſuch Means; when the Innocence of my Actions will not protect me, I will ſtay away till the Storm be overpaſſed. In ſhort, where Vane, Lambert and Haſlerigg, cannot live in Safety, I cannot live at all. If I had been in England, I ſhould have expected a Lodging with them; or, though they may be the firſt, as being more eminent than me, I muſt expect to follow their Example in ſuffering, as I have been their Companion in acting. I am moſt in Amaze at the miſtaken Informations that were ſent to me by my Friends, full of Expectations of Favours and Employments. Who can think that they who impriſon them, would employ me, or ſuffer me to live, when they are put to Death? If I might live, and be employed, can it be expected that I could ſerve a Government, that ſeeks ſuch deteſtable Ways of eſtabliſhing itſelf? Ah! no! I have not learnt to make my own Peace by perſecuting and betraying my Brethren, more innocent and worthy than myſelf. I muſt live by juſt Means, and ſerve to juſt Ends, or not at all, after ſuch a Manifeſtation of the Ways by which it is intended the King ſhall govern.

I ſhould have renounced any Place of Favour into which the Kindneſs and Induſtry of my Friends might have advanced me, when I found thoſe, that were better than I, were only fit to be deſtroyed. I had formerly ſome Jealouſies, the Proclamation for Indemnity increaſed them; and the Impriſonment of thoſe three Men, and turning out of all the Officers of the Army, contrary to Promiſe, confirmed me in my Reſolution not to return.

To conclude: The Tide is not to be diverted, nor the Oppreſſed delivered, but GOD, in his own Time, will have Mercy on his People, he will ſave and defend them, and avenge the Blood of them who ſhall now periſh, upon the Heads of thoſe who, in their Pride, think nothing is able to oppoſe them. Happy are thoſe, whom GOD ſhall make Inſtruments of his Juſtice in ſo bleſſed a Work. If I can live to ſee the Day, I ſhall be ripe for the Grave, and able to ſay with Joy, LORD! now letteſt thou thy Servant depart in Peace (ſo Sir Arthur Haſlerigg, on Oliver's Death) farewel my Thoughts as to King and State, depending upon their Actions. No Man ſhall be a more faithful Servant to him than I, if he makes the Good and Proſperity of this People his Glory; none more his Enemy, if he doth the contrary. To my particular Friends I ſhall be conſtant on all Occaſions, and to you, a moſt affectionate Servant, A. SIDNEY.

GEORGIA, March 8.

Extract of a Letter from Auguſta, February 11.

"One M'Fal, from the Upper Creeks, with an Indian, called the Mad Turkey, are juſt arrived, and report, that by the Way they met with one Skutchiby, the Head Man of the Coweta Tribe, who by them ſent to Mr. Galphin a Talk, to the following Effect, viz. That having had one of his Men killed by the White People, and his own Life endangered, he was very much grieved, and had twice ſent out his People to take Satisfaction, which they had done. That he was now ſatisfied, and did not deſire War, or that the Fires which were burning in Charleſtown and his Nation ſhould be put out, provided the White People would put up with their Loſſes; that they had People in Plenty, but to him one Man was a great Deal. That he deſired Mr. Galphin would let the Governor know his Talk, and that, if we were ſatisfied with theſe Terms, there ſhould be Peace for the future, and he might let the Virginians and other Settlers know, that they might return to their Settlements, and plant as before, that they ſhould be no more diſturbed, and that he himſelf was going to plant Corn at the Ogmulgy old Town.

By the above Talk it would ſeem, that Skutchiby takes all the Miſchief hitherto done upon himſelf, that conſequently it is not the Act of a Parcel of ſtraggling mad young Fellows, but a deliberate Act of Revenge of one of their Head Men, who takes upon him to preſcribe the Terms upon which he is willing to make Peace, and who, if Satisfaction be inſiſted on, will be apt to try to draw his whole Nation into a War with us.

The Mad Turkey alſo ſaid, he underſtood there were upwards of 50 Indians in the Engagement with our Militia; and he heard ſome of them brag that they were ſo well prepared, that they had nothing to fear from our People, if there had been 100 of them.

NEWPORT *(in Rhode Iſland)* April 4.

Extract of a Letter from the Weſt-Indies, March 9.

"It is reported that after Admiral Perry left Crab-Iſland, and renewed the Engliſh claim, an Engliſh veſſel, belonging to St. Kitts, went there to cut lignumvitæ, &c. after tarrying there a little time, they were ſurprized by a number of armed Spaniards, from Porto-Rico, who took the veſſel, and murdered every ſoul on board, except one man, who made his eſcape; in conſequence of which a man of war ſailed from St. Kitts laſt Saturday, for London. It is an affair of great importance; it is certain a packet ſailed from Porto-Rico for Old Spain, in conſequence of this Crab-Iſland expedition.

NEW-YORK, *April* 7.

The Upper Houſe of Aſſembly of Georgia having rejected the Memorial, ſent them by the Lower Houſe, of the Re-appointment of Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; Agent in Great-Britain for the ſaid Colony, during another Year, the Lower Houſe have inſiſted upon their Appointment, reſolved that the Right is ſolely in them, that the Thanks of the Houſe, for his faithful Services, be tranſmitted to him, with Notice of his Appointment for another Year, commencing the ſecond of March, and 150l. Sterling Salary for the ſame, over and above his Charges and Diſburſements incurred on Account of his Agency.

A Conference with the Upper Houſe is to be held on this Affair.

We are informed that in Conſequence of his Majeſty's Pleaſure, ſignified by the Secretary of State to *his Excellency* GOVERNOR FRANKLIN, *of New-Jerſey*, Letters Patent have lately paſſed the Great Seal of that Province, incorporating a Number of Gentlemen for the very benevolent Purpoſe of raiſing a Fund for the Relief and Support of the Widows and Children of deceaſed Preſbyterian Clergymen.

Extract of a letter from Baſſeterre, in St. Chriſtophers, March 7.

"We are full of the Hopes of a ſpeedy Spaniſh War; their notorious Behaviour on ſome recent Occaſions will not be paſſed over with Impunity. Mr. Welch, a Merchant of this Place, had a Veſſel loading at Cat-Iſland with Timber (an Iſland belonging to the Engliſh) and the Spaniards of Porto Rico, hearing of it, ſent over 30 armed Men, who took her, and maſſacred every Soul on board."

April 11. The Twenty-ninth Day of laſt Month, the Preſident and Governors of KING'S-COLLEGE conferred upon his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, Eſq; the honorary Degree of Doctor in Civil Law.

By Captain Law, who arrived on Tueſday laſt from Georgia, we learn, that Governor Tonyn, with his Lady and Family, were ſafe arrived at St. Auguſtine, and that the Upper Creeks and the Cherokees were not diſpoſed to ſupport the Lower Creeks, in diſturbing the Tranquility with their Engliſh Neighbours.

Laſt Thurſday Morning, about 10 o'Clock, his Excellency our moſt worthy Governor (with his Lady, Daughter and Family) embarked on board, and ſailed immediately in the Mercury Packet for England, accompanied by the beſt Wiſhes of all the good People of this Province, where he has preſided with ſuch an uncommon Share of Abilities, Integrity and Benevolence, as hath juſtly rendered his Abſence a Matter of the deepeſt Concern to the Inhabitants of the Colony in general, and to all the real Friends of the Britiſh Empire in America. His Embarkation was attended by a greater Concourſe of People of all Ranks, than was ever before ſeen here upon any Occaſion whatever. On weighing Anchor his Excellency was ſaluted by the Battery, his Majeſty's Ship Swan, James Ayſcough, Eſq; Commander, Captain Tuder's Independent Company of Artillery, a Battery from Long-Iſland, and Captain Laſhar's Company of Royal Grenadiers.

His Excellency our moſt worthy Governor, previouſly to his Departure for England, was pleaſed to found a Profeſſorſhip in MUNICIPAL LAW, which it is preſumed will be of peculiar Advantage to the COLLEGE in this City. It is the ſecond Profeſſorſhip of the Kind, that ever was eſtabliſhed in the Britiſh Dominions, the VINERIAN at Oxford being the firſt.

Captain Kennedy, in 43 Days from Madeira, informs us, that a Brig, belonging to Liverpool, bound for the Coaſt of Africa, late commanded by Captain Spencer, arrived at that Iſland a few Days before he ſailed, and that the People on board gave the following Account, viz. That in the Month of February the Boatſwain, and Part of the Crew, had formed a Plan to run away with the Veſſel; to effect which, in the Night, the Watch upon Deck went below and murdered the Captain, Chief Mate and Carpenter, and threw them overboard, when the Command was taken by the Boatſwain, who ordered out the Boat with a Number of the Hands to look for Madeira (there being too many on board to his Mind, the Number 35) but one of the Crew left behind, being in the Captain's Intereſt, and who expected to ſhare the Fate of his Maſter, ſoon gave the Boatſwain his Quietus with a Hammer, aſſumed the Command of the Brig, followed the Boat, took out thoſe concerned in the Murder, ſecured them, and arrived ſafe at Madeira a few Days after.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 13.

Extract of a Letter from Johnſon Hall, dated the 28th of March.

"In Conſequence of a Meeting held by Sir William Johnſon, laſt November, with the Chiefs of the Six Nations, concerning the Murder of the four Frenchmen on Lake Ontario, whoſe Boat they alſo plundered, there arrived here Yeſterday three Runners or Meſſengers from them, to acquaint Sir William, that a Number of the Sachems were on their Way hither, with two of the Murderers, whom they are to deliver up to Juſtice; they have alſo paid ſo much Regard to Sir William's Admonitions to them at that Treaty, that they are now bringing down a Quantity of Skins and Furrs to make up the Frenchmens Loſſes; this is more than they could ever be prevailed upon to do before, and Sir William is hopeful this Precedent will be of very great Service, as it certainly will deter others from being guilty of the like in future.

Captain Clifton, from Surinam, on the 12th of laſt Month, in Lat. 6: 40, Long. 56, ſpoke a Brig, from Caſco-Bay for Demarara, out 23 Days, but could not learn the Maſter's Name; 17th, in Lat. 16: 56, Long. 60, ſpoke Captain John Devereaux, in a Brig belonging to New-York, bound from Surinam for Dominica; and on the 29th, in Lat. 30: 16, Long. 69, he ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Joſiah Malbone, from Dominica for Boſton, out 7 Days, all well.

Captain Clifton informs, that Captain John Bogart, of the Brig Cornelia, belonging to New-York, died at Surinam on the 5th of March, after a ſhort Illneſs.

Sunday laſt came up to Town the Snow York, Captain Carr. He ſailed from New-York the 30th ult. bound for Cadiz, with a Cargoe of Wheat, but on the 3d Inſtant met with a violent Gale of Wind, or rather Hurricane; it came on at E. S. E. and backed round to the N. W. which cauſed a prodigious high Sea, when the Veſſel laboured hard, and ſhipped a great Deal of Water, and forced them to keep both Pumps conſtantly going, which were continually choaked by the Wheat, ſo that they could ſcarce keep her free, and were obliged to bear away for the firſt Land they could make after the Gale abated.

The Sloop Two Brothers, Captain Stone, arrived at New-York, on the 25th ult. in Lat. 29: 36, Long. 79, ſpoke the Ship Cæſar, Captain Miller, belonging to this Port, from Jamaica for London, out 12 Days, all well.

MARRIED. GEORGE HENRY, Eſq; to Miſs NANCY USHER, Daughter of Mr. ABRAHAM USHER, Merchant, of this City.

On Tueſday, the 5th Inſtant, departed this Life, univerſally beloved and lamented, Miſs POLLY BULLOCK, and on Friday Afternoon her Remains were interred in the Preſbyterian Church Burying-ground.

On Wedneſday Night laſt, departed this Life, Mrs. ANN BOND, the amiable Conſort of Mr. THOMAS BOND, jun. after a tedious Illneſs, which ſhe bore with the Reſignation of a Chriſtian, and on Saturday her Remains were interred in Chriſt-Church-Yard, attended by a Number of reſpectable Citizens.

Laſt Saturday Morning the Body of Mr. WILLIAM NICHOLLS, who has been miſſing five Weeks, was found at Stamper's Dock, near the Place where he fell in; and the ſame Evening he was buried in the Friends-Burying-ground, attended by a Number of reſpectable Inhabitants of this City.

At a General Meeting of the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP *for inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire, held at the Court-houſe, on* Monday, *the 11th Inſtant, the following Gentlemen were choſen Directors and Treaſurer for the enſuing Year, viz.*

DIRECTORS. Samuel Shoemaker, Joſhua Howell, Joſeph Fox, Jacob Shoemaker, David Deſhler, Samuel Wetherill, jun. Peter Reeve, Jonathan Evans, Luke Morris, Gunning Bedford, Michael Hillegas, and George Roberts.

TREASURER. James Pemberton.

☞ THE WARDENS OF THE CITY will meet at the Court-houſe on Monday, the 18th Inſtant, to hear the Appeals of ſuch Perſons as did not attend on the 28th of laſt Month, after which no Abatement will be made of the Sums rated, as the Tax Books will then be finally cloſed.

An ACT *to amend the Act, intituled,* "An Act for granting to "His Majeſty the Sum of *Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds*, and for "ſtriking the ſame in Bills of Credit, in the Manner herein "after directed, and for providing a Fund for ſinking the ſaid "Bills of Credit, by a Tax on all Eſtates, real and perſonal, "and Taxables within this Province.

WHEREAS in and by the Act of General Aſſembly, paſſed in the Fourth Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "*An Act for granting to His Majeſty the Sum of* Fifty-five "Thouſand Pounds, *and for ſtriking the ſame in Bills of Credit, in "the Manner herein after directed, and for providing a Fund for ſinking "the ſaid Bills of Credit, by a Tax on all Eſtates, real and perſonal, "and Taxables within this Province,*" it was declared and enacted, "That the Sum of *Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds*, in Bills of Credit, "ſhould be given to the King's Uſe; and to the End the ſaid Sum, "in Bills of Credit, ſhould be duly ſunk and deſtroyed, it was, "among other Things, thereby further enacted, That there ſhould "be levied on all Eſtates, real and perſonal, within this Province, "of all and every Perſon and Perſons (the Proprietaries waſte and "unlocated Lands only excepted) the Sum of *Eighteen-pence* for "every Pound clear yearly Value of the ſaid Eſtates," in the Manner and under the Regulations in the ſaid Act mentioned. And whereas great Inequality in rating and aſſeſſing the ſaid Sum of Money, on the ſaid Eſtates, has taken Place in the ſeveral Counties of this Province, either through a Miſ-conſtruction of the Law, or for Want of more clear and explicit Directions as to the Manner of rating and aſſeſſing the ſaid Eſtates, whereby the full Sum of Money intended by the ſaid recited Act to be annually levied and paid, towards ſinking the ſaid Bills of Credit, has not been raiſed: For Remedy whereof, and to the End that the ſaid Deficiency may be hereafter ſupplied, and the ſaid Sum of *Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds*, in Bills of Credit, may be ſunk and deſtroyed with all convenient Speed, agreeable to the true Intent and meaning of the ſaid recited Act, it is expedient that divers Alterations, Amendments and Explanations, ſhould be made in the ſame: Be it therefore enacted by the Honourable JOHN PENN, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſaid Province, in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Firſt Day of *September*, next enſuing the Publication of this Act, ſo much of the ſaid recited Act, as relates to the enjoining, requiring or authorizing the Aſſeſſors of the ſeveral Diſtricts or Diviſions to join with and aſſiſt the County Aſſeſſors, to rate and aſſeſs the Diſtricts for which they ſhall be reſpectively choſen, ſhall be, and is hereby declared to be repealed, to all Intents and Purpoſes, and that the ſaid County Aſſeſſors ſhall alone proceed to rate and aſſeſs all the Property, as well real as perſonal, and ſingle Freemen, within their reſpective Counties, agreeable to the Directions of the ſaid recited Act, not hereby altered or ſupplied, and of this Act.

II. And whereas it was further enacted in and by the ſaid recited Act, That all cultivated Lands and Plantations, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, ſhould be rated, in the ſeveral Counties of this Province, at three Fifths of ſuch yearly Value as the Aſſeſſors ſhould judge the ſame would rent for, having a Regard to, and rating the ſame as nearly as may be in Proportion to the Rent of ſuch Plantations, as they ſhall find reaſonably and juſtly rented in the reſpective Townſhips or Counties, allowing a reaſonable Quantity of Timber Land for Repairs and Fuel; and all improved Plantations ſhould be rated at three Fifths of the Rent reſerved; and all uncultivated Parts of ſuch Plantations to be rated as located and unimproved Lands were therein after directed to be rated. And whereas great Inequality has happened in the Rates and Aſſeſſments in the ſeveral Counties, occaſioned by too great an Allowance of Timber Land for Repairs and Fuel to ſuch improved Plantations, made by the Aſſeſſors of the ſeveral Counties, and for Want of an explicit Declaration in the ſaid recited Act of the loweſt Rate at which all ſuch improved Plantations, whether rented or in the Poſſeſſion of the Owner, ſhould be rated: Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of *September*, next enſuing the Publication of this Act, all improved Lands and Plantations, with the Buildings and Im-

ments thereon, in the Poſſeſſion of the Owners, ſhall be rated, in the ſeveral Counties of this Province, at three Fifths of ſuch yearly Value as the County Aſſeſſors ſhall judge the ſame will rent for, having a Regard to, and rating the ſame as nearly as may be in Proportion to the Rent of ſuch Plantations, as they ſhall find reaſonably and juſtly rented in the reſpective Townſhips or Counties; and all improved Lands and Plantations, which ſhall be rented, ſhall be rated at three Fifths of the Rent reſerved, allowing to all ſuch improved Lands not exceeding the Proportion of Thirty Acres of Timber Land for every Hundred ſo improved, for Repairs and Fuel; and that all uncultivated Parts of ſuch Plantations, whether rented or in the Poſſeſſion of the Owner, after the ſaid Allowance ſhall be deducted, ſhall be rated as located and unimproved Lands are, in and by the ſaid recited Act, directed to be rated, and in no other Manner whatſoever. Provided always, and it is hereby declared and enacted, That no improved Lands whatſoever ſhall be rated and aſſeſſed at any leſs Rate than *Five Pounds per* Hundred Acres.

III. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where any Perſon ſhall, after the Publication of this Act, remove, with his or her Family, into any of the Counties of *Bedford*, *Northumberland* or *Weſtmoreland*, and there ſettle on a Tract of uncultivated Land, which he or ſhe holds in his or her own Right, and not under a Leaſe for a Year or Years, or any ſhorter Time, with Intent to improve the ſame, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid County Aſſeſſors to allow to ſuch Perſon ſuch an Abatement of his or her Taxes, in Part, or in the Whole, for the Space of one Year next after ſuch his or her Settlement, according to their beſt Diſcretion, taking into their Conſideration the Circumſtances of ſuch Settler, and his or her Inability to pay the ſame.

IV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Freeholder directed in the ſaid recited Act to be choſen by the Inhabitants of the reſpective Townſhips, Boroughs, Wards or Diſtricts, for an Aſſeſſor, and to make a Return of Property within their reſpective Limits, ſhall, inſtead of the Oath or Affirmation directed to be taken by the ſaid Act, before he ſhall enter upon the Duties enjoined and required of him by the ſaid recited Act, and not hereby repealed, and this Act, before ſome Magiſtrate of the County, take an Oath or Affirmation, "*THAT he will go to the Place or Places of Abode of all and every Perſon and Perſons therein, and make a faithful and diligent Enquiry into, and endeavour, by all lawful Means and Ways in his Power, to procure a true and exact Account of the real and perſonal Eſtate of every Inhabitant, and of the real Eſtates of Non-reſidents therein, and of the true Value of ſuch Eſtates; and ſhall further, at the Time he ſhall attend and make his Return of Property to the County Aſſeſſors, on and under the ſame Oath or Affirmation, make juſt and true Anſwers, to the beſt of his Knowledge, to all Queſtions which ſhall be aſked and put to him by the ſame Aſſeſſors, touching or in any wiſe concerning the real and perſonal Property within his Townſhip, and the Value thereof.*" And that the County Aſſeſſors, inſtead of the Oaths or Affirmations directed to be taken by the Act, intituled, "*An Act for raiſing County Rates and Levies,*" ſhall take an Oath or Affirmation in the Words following, to be adminiſtered by any two Juſtices of the Peace of their reſpective County, *viz.* "*YOU ſhall well, faithfully and diligently, enquire of the Freeholders choſen to make Returns of Property, upon their ſeveral and reſpective Oaths and Affirmations, of and concerning the Quantities, Amount and Value, of every Kind of real and perſonal Property, and of and concerning the Numbers of ſingle Freemen within their reſpective Limits, by putting ſuch Queſtions to them reſpectively, as you ſhall think moſt proper to obtain a juſt and perfect Diſcovery thereof, and that you will, upon the Returns made to you by the ſaid Freeholders, and upon the Enquiries and Diſcoveries ſo made by yourſelf and your Brethren, the other County Aſſeſſors, as well as upon what you ſhall know of your own Knowledge, cauſe the Rates and Sums of Money, by Virtue of the ſaid recited Act impoſed and directed to be raiſed, juſtly and equally to be aſſeſſed and laid on all and every of the ſeveral Kinds of real and perſonal Property, and ſingle Men, by the Act, intituled,* An Act for granting to His Majeſty the Sum of *Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds*, and for ſtriking the ſame in Bills of Credit, in the Manner herein after directed, and for providing a Fund for ſinking the ſaid Bills of Credit, by a Tax on all Eſtates, real and perſonal, and Taxables within this Province, *directed to be rated in the ſame Manner, and according to the Rules, Orders and Regulations, laid down in and by the ſame Act, and not altered and repealed, and by this Act, impoſing the ſame, and no other Rate or Rates, on the ſeveral Kinds of Property, than what are therein and herein directed, according to the beſt of your Skill, Conſcience and Judgment; and in laying the ſaid Rates you ſhall ſpare no Perſon for Favour or Affection, nor grieve any for Hatred or Ill-will.*"

V. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the ſaid recited Act, as relates to the rating and aſſeſſing improved Lands and Plantations, ſhall be and is hereby repealed to all Intents and Purpoſes.

Paſſed January 22, 1774.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Hannah, A. Lowell, from Piſcataqua. Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Boſton. Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, New-York. Schooner Delaware, B. Goodhue, Salem, N. E. Ship Joſeph, J. Crew, Trepani. Brig Polly's Deſire, J. Clark, Grenades. Schooner Peggy, S. Dow, Jamaica. Snow Harmony, J. Cliffton, Surinam.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, for Boſton. Brig Leiſure Hour, J. Thompſon, N. Providence. Ship Iſabella, B. Fleming, Dublin. Schooner Lovely Sally, J. Coffin, Newfoundland. Schooner Hannah, A. Lowell, Piſcataqua. Ship Centurion, W. Kerlin, Liſbon. Ship Rebecca and Suſanna, R. Caſſon, Cadiz.

CLEARED. Ship Union, W. Hamilton, Ship Fame, J. Genſell, Ship Mercury, R. Collins, Brig James, J. Smith, and Ship Peggy, E. Yorke, to Liſbon. Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, N. York. Brig Induſtry, P. Hodgkinſon, Dominica. Brig Charlotte, S. Carſon, Cadiz. Sloop Sally, W. Martin, and Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland. Sloop Betſey, W. Townſend, and Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Schooner Pompey, W. Leeds, N. London. Schooner Polly, J. Buck, N. Carolina, Brig Free-Maſon, T. Pitt, Madeira. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Schooner Supply, Z. Jones, N. England. Schooner Tryal, D. Harrow, St. Kitts. Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Jamaica. Brig Catherine, J. Tolly, Antigua. Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, St. Croix. Schooner Molly and Fanny, J. Cox, Montſerrat.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1774.

On FRIDAY next (the 15th Inſtant) at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, at

WILLIAM SITGREAVES's Vendue-houſe, the upper End of Second-ſtreet,

WILL begin the Sale of a large Quantity of Calicoes, clear Lawns, Cambricks, Kenting Lawns, ſtriped, flowered and plain Gauzes, plain and book Muſlins, Humhums, Long Lawns, Modes, Perſians, Burdets, plain and figured Ribbons, Womens Kid Mitts, Gimps, Laces, and a large Aſſortment of other GOODS.

AN OVERSEER TO A FARM.

A SOBER induſtrious MAN, and a good FARMER, may be heard of by applying to Mr. ROBERT RITCHIE, in Philadelphia, or to the PRINTERS of this Paper. ¶

The MEMBERS of the

LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA

ARE hereby notified, that on the ſecond Day of May next (being the ſecond Day of the Week) between the Hours of Three and Six in the Afternoon, will be held, at the Library, an Election for chooſing ten Directors, and a Treaſurer, for the Year enſuing, purſuant to the Charter and Laws of the Company. The Treaſurer will attend, at the ſaid Time and Place, to receive their annual Payments. *By Order of the Directors,*

Philad. April 11, 1774. WM. ATTMORE, Secretary.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday, the 6th inſt. in the forenoon, a ſervant boy, named JOHN PETERSON, a Hollander, came over laſt fall in a veſſel of Mr. Samuel Howell's, of this city, and was bought from Martin Noll's, in the Northern Liberties; about four feet ſix inches in heighth, pale complexion, flaxen thin hair, very ſlim built, and talks very bad Engliſh; had on, when he went away, a blue duffil jacket and trowſers (the trowſers patched at the knees, and a red cape to the jacket) no hat, a worſted cap, and indifferent ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever takes up the ſaid boy, and brings him to, or ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, from

WILLIAM DEWEES.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public ſale, on Saturday, the 23d day of April inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Michael Croll, in Upper Salford townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and plantation and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Frederick, containing 150 acres more or leſs, bounded by Perkiomen creek, and land late of Viand Deale, and others; and alſo all the eſtate, right, title and intereſt whatſoever of John Kreider, of, in and to, a certain forge and iron works, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Salford aforeſaid, commonly known by the name of Welker's Forge, or Kreider's Forge; the whole late the eſtate of the ſaid John Kreider, ſeized and taken in execution by Judah Foulke, Eſq; late High Sheriff.

¶ WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 25th day of April inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Herman Stump, in Germantown, three certain tracts or pieces of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Germantown aforeſaid, containing in the whole about 29 acres, having thereon erected a large ſtone meſſuage, kitchen, ſpring-houſe and barn, bounded by lands of Chriſtopher Ming, Peter Smith, and others; ſubject to the term of the natural life of Margaret Hogermood, in a part of the ſaid meſſuage, kitchen and ſpring-houſe, alſo in a garden; and to the payment of 3l. 6s. 8d. lawful money of Pennſylvania, and one cord of wood, delivered at the meſſuage aforeſaid, to and for the ſaid Margaret, each and every year, during the term aforeſaid; late the eſtate of John Adam Hogermood; ſeized and taken in execution, by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Saturday, the 30th inſtant, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at Aſaph Wilſon's Tavern, at the Sign of the Poſt-boy,

A LOT or PIECE of GROUND, containing about four acres, ſituate in Oxford townſhip, and fronting the poſt road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, oppoſite to the German Church, being bounded by the ſaid road and a lane running between this lot and land of Henry Drinker, having thereon a ſmall frame dwelling-houſe, a frame ſtable and chair-houſe, a well of good water, is encloſed with a good cedar poſt and rail fence, and has been planted with a variety of excellent fruit trees, now in a thriving ſtate; the ſituation high and pleaſant, and may ſuit either a tradeſman, or a gentleman's country ſeat. *Philadelphia, April* 6, 1774.

BENJAMIN FLOWER, HAT-MAKER,

TAKES this Method to inform the PUBLIC, and his Friends in particular, that he has removed from Market-ſtreet into Second-ſtreet, ſix Doors above Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite to Michael Hillegas, Eſq; where he continues the Hat-making Buſineſs, and hopes thoſe who have already obliged him with their Cuſtom will ſtill continue ſo to do, as he intends to make it his particular Study to merit their Favour: Country Store-keepers, Shallop-men, Waggoners, and others, that have Orders for Hats, may depend on having them at the moſt reaſonable Rates. ¶ 5t. *Thetf.*

TO BE SOLD,

A HEARTY, ſtout young NEGROE MAN, that has had the Meaſles and Small-pox, underſtands taking Care of Horſes and Carriages, and can be well recommended; ſold for no Fault, but for Want of Employ. Enquire of GEORGE KEMBLE, oppoſite the State-houſe. ¶

FOUND,

A SMALL SUM OF MONEY. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it again, by applying to BENJAMIN CONDY, Inſtrument-Maker, in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet. ¶

Philadelphia, April 12, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the new road to Cheſter, about 3 miles from this city, containing about 18 acres in the whole; two acres whereof are ſwamp meadow, cleared, and needs no banking, 4 acres upland meadow, and cleared, the remaining 12 acres woodland, with a large wooden barn on it. The whole under cedar poſt and rail fence, and has never been abuſed; the title indiſputable. For further particulars and terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcribers, who have alſo for ſale, a quantity of good hay, a new waggon, a cart, with two pair of wheels, a chair, a large bay horſe that trots and paces. JOSEPH and THOMAS KING. *Thetf.*

RUN away from his bail, a certain RICHARD HAZARD, a well ſet man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, with black hair, and a freſh complexion; had on, and took with him, a long blue body coat, and red and white ſtriped cotton under jacket, a double-breaſted red jacket, without ſleeves, with white lining, a ſtriped calicoe jacket, with yellow flowers, a ſtriped worſted and cotton jacket, with ſleeves, a long brown jacket, with ſleeves, one of the lappels torn off, a half worn blue great coat, a pair of tarry trowſers and frock, a white and 7 check ſhirts, three of them new, a pair of white ribbed ſtockings, 3 pair of worſted and 3 pair of white cotton ditto, 3 new ſilk handkerchiefs, one blue, with white ſpots, one red, with yellow ſpots, and the other black, two beaver hats, one almoſt new, and ſilver watch, with a blue ribbon. He ſtole the following things, viz. a black India taffety gown, a red and white ſtriped ſattin ditto, with round cuffs, a black callimanco petticoat, with brown lining, a long ſattin cloak, lined with taffety, and two ſhifts, marked M. B. or M. H. Whoever takes up ſaid Hazard, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, living near the Chapel, in Fifth-ſtreet, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ ROBERT ALLISON.

RUN AWAY, laſt night, from MICHAEL WILLS, of Plymouth townſhip, Philadelphia county, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named MORRIS FITZGERALD, about 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a ſtrong well ſet fellow, pale faced, with lightiſh brown hair, his left thumb cut off a little below the nail, with a ſcar on his little finger of the ſame hand, is pretty ſubtile, but not talkative, talks a little on the brogue, perhaps he may change his name, as he can read and write a little; had on, when he went away, a light coloured jacket, with round cuffs, brown lincey lining, with metal buttons, a green nap under jacket, very much patched, lined with white flannel, a homeſpun ſhirt, a new felt hat, and new leather ſhoes, with braſs buckles, not fellows, a pair of half worn tow trowſers, and dark ſheeps grey ſtockings, a little broken; took with him a new tow wallet, a flaxen ſhirt, pretty much worn, as are his others, and a pair of ſheepſkin breeches, broken between the legs. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MICHAEL WILLS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. *April* 11, 1774. ¶

WHATEVER *private reaſons* might induce Mr. Joſeph Borden to believe I ſuſpected him to be the perſon who broke open certain letters, written by me, and ſent by his ſtage to gentlemen in New-York and New-Brunſwick, he could not poſſibly have inferred *from my late advertiſement* he was the villain, nor could he have collected *from thence* any charge of a *criminal nature* againſt him, or thoſe in his employ.---Why, therefore, he ſhould be ſo violently angry at me, or why he ſhould apprehend his "integrity to be furiouſly attacked" by that publication, are queſtions I am at a loſs to anſwer. What then could tempt him to publiſh the late advertiſement *ſubſcribed by him*, exculpating himſelf from a charge never ſet up againſt him? It certainly could not have proceeded from an ambition of once more procuring the fame of being an author, having already eſtabliſhed his requtation in that way, by his celebrated political eſſays in ſupport of American freedom, againſt the attacks and encroachments of the Britiſh Parliament and Miniſtry, relative to the revenue acts:---It ſurely then muſt have reſulted either from exceſſive malice, which often makes men too quick ſighted even for their own ſchemes, or from a guilty conſcience, which ſtared him in the face upon the appearance of my advertiſement, and hurried him to plead not guilty before he was arraigned.---Be theſe things as they may, I would fain hope he is *really* as innocent and upright as he pictures himſelf to be in his advertiſement. I am, and I truſt always ſhall be, tender of pronouncing a fellow creature, even of a *ſuſpicious character*, guilty of any crime, without *poſitive proof*: Until I obtain ſuch, he will not hear from me again on this ſubject, unleſs in vindication of my reputation, or he is anxious to ſee certain facts reſpecting his conduct as to the letters in queſtion (and which *he well knows* I am poſſeſſed of) laid before the public. If he is, and will hint the leaſt inclination of having them diſcloſed, I will make it a point to gratify the gentleman.

Before I take leave of him I would obſerve, as he has been ſo candid as to make a public declaration of his innocence, he will be FRANK enough, if it ſhould be hereafter enquired of him, to acknowledge that the advertiſement, publiſhed *under his name*, being properly ſpelled, and ſmartly written, was fabricated by the *pretty, little, muſical, poetical witling*, who lately emigrated from this city into New-Jerſey, in queſt of the long robe and full-bottomed wig, which, nevertheleſs, have been ſince conferred on a gentleman of *manly figure* and *approved abilities*.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1774. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

Sunbury, March 29, 1774.

THE Partnerſhip of TROY and HARRIS having expired on the 21ſt Day of this Inſtant, all Perſons indebted to them by Bond, Note or Book Debt, unleſs they pay off their reſpective Balances in a very ſhort Time, may depend upon being ſued without further Indulgence; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their Accounts that they may be adjuſted and paid.

To be SOLD, by Way of public VENDUE, on the 4th Day of Fifth-Month next,

A CERTAIN Brick Meſſuage, and Piece of Ground, ſituate in Queen-ſtreet, in the Borough of Lancaſter, adjoining to Charles Hall, and Michael Forrinee; late the Eſtate of JOHN ASHBRIDGE, deceaſed. The Sale will be held on the Premiſes, where Attendance will be given, and the Terms made known. ‖ REBECCA ASHBRIDGE, Adminiſtratrix.

STOLEN laſt night, out of a Shallop, lying at Sims's wharff, a SILVER WATCH, No. 7246, maker's name *Grand, London*; the Free-maſon's coat of arms engraved on the outſide of the caſe, with a ribbon, and Pinchbeck ſeal. Alſo a pair of carved ſilver ſhoe-buckles, marked T. S. one pair of plain ſilver knee-buckles, marked T. S. and one beaver hat. Whoever ſecures the thief and goods, ſo that the owner may have the goods again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by JOSEPH OLIVER, junior, or Mr. JOSEPH RIGBY, below the Drawbridge. *Philadelphia, April* 11, 1774. †

Philadelphia, April 12, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

Or EXCHANGED for a HOUSE in this CITY, or PLANTATION within ten miles of it, the following HOUSES, and PIECES of GROUND, ſituated in Haddonfield, in Glouceſter, ſeven miles from the oppoſite Ferries, viz.

ONE two ſtory brick houſe, with a brick kitchen adjoining, and a cellar under the houſe, and a lot of one acre on the other ſide of the ſtreet, facing the houſe, on which is a good barn and orchard; now in the tenure of Chriſtopher Honey.

One large commodious two ſtory frame houſe, and kitchen adjoining, with chambers over head, a convenient cellar under the houſe, and two good vaults into the ſtreet, and 15 acres of land, lying on the back of the houſe, immediately adjoining thereto, on which is a good barn, garden and orchard; likewiſe is erected in the yard, belonging to ſaid houſe, a ſmoke-houſe, a diſtillery-houſe, and a pump of excellent water at the kitchen door; the whole now in tenure of Sarah Biſpham.

Alſo a large three ſtory brick houſe, two rooms on one floor, and kitchen adjoining, a good cellar, paved, under the houſe, and a lot of one acre and an half lying in front on the ſtreet, and near adjoining the houſe, on which is a good barn and orchard; now in the tenure of Thomas Smith.

The above intereſt would ſuit a ſhop-keeper, as it is convenient for the purpoſe, and one of the houſes been many years occupied by one, or a perſon inclining to retire, the ſituation being pleaſant and handy to this city; ſhould it be ſold, the purchaſer may have the money at intereſt during pleaſure, giving ſecurity, if required. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, or to BENJAMIN HARTLEY, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame. 4*W.* MATTHIAS ASPDEN.

To be SOLD, or LETT for a Term of Years,

A MERCHANT-MILL and SAW-MILL, with 30 acres of LAND, in Cæcil county, ſituate and lying near the mouth of Octarara creek, within half a mile of Sſquehanna river, on a great road leading from Lancaſter-town to Charles-town and Rock-run landing, 4 miles from the latter, ten from Charles-town, a very healthy ſituation, and an exceeding fertile ſoil; large crops of wheat, rye and corn, are raiſed in the neighbourhood, and for timber there is no part in ſaid government to exceed it, ſuch as walnut, white-oak, and poplar in abundance; boards may be raſted from the mill tail to the aboveſaid river, and down to Rock-run, where ſhipping lays to carry to Baltimore-town, or any where on Cheſapeak-bay, where the greateſt demand may be, and very convenient for tranſporting of flour, or importing of wheat to and from ſaid Baltimore-town or up the Bay; it is alſo very convenient for a tavern, there being none on ſaid road for ten miles each way. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the ſame, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, and know the terms.

April 9, 1774. ‖ SAMUEL MORTON.

WHEREAS JAMES THORN, of Shearman's Valley, ſold to the ſubſcriber a tract of land, ſituated and lying in Weſt-Pennſborough townſhip, Cumberland county, and province of Pennſylvania, and hath not made a good right of ſaid land, and hath four bonds from the ſubſcriber, on account of ſaid land, viz. one of 50*l. due the* 15*th day of April* 1774; *one of* 50*l. due the* 15*th day of April* 1775; *one of* 50*l. due the* 15*th day of April* 1776; *and one of* 10*l. due the* 15*th day of April* 1777. *Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment of ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them, until he makes a lawful title to me of ſaid land.* ¶ *DAVID KING.*

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, tavern-keeper, in Springfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 15*th of March laſt, a dark brown HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, two white hind feet, and is about* 13 *hands and an half high. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away.*

¶ *JACOB NEFF.*

Fourth-Month (April) 4, 1774.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

the 30th of this inſtant, at two o' clock in the afternoon,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate in the Borough of Wilmington, in the county of New-Caſtle, adjoining William Woodcock's, 32 feet front on Water-ſtreet and Front-ſtreet; late the property of Samuel Coats, deceaſed. AARON COATS, MOSES COATS, ISAAC COATS. ¶

Rofegill, in the County of Middleſex, Virginia, March 25, 1774.

A valuable SALE of LANDS.

TO be ſold, a tract of land, in Berkeley and Frederick counties; containing twelve thouſand and ſeventy-ſix acres: It lies ſeven miles on each ſide of Shenandoah river, the quantity on the Eaſt-ſide being only a ſlip of grounds, is inconſiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful ſtreams of water running through marſhes three miles in length, ſome of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the reſt, at a very ſmall expence, might ſoon be reduced to the like ſtate. On each ſide of the ſtreams mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording ſtone and lime, iron and lead ore. On one of the ſtreams I have already erected a complete merchant-mill, with a pair of the beſt French burrs for grinding of wheat, and another pair of common ſtones for grinding of Indian corn; beſides this there is near the dwelling houſe a tub-mill; on the other ſtream there is a valuable ſaw-mill. There are five ſettled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, and a kitchen, dairy and all other convenient out-houſes; on another plantation, where Michael Pike lived, there is a good ſtone houſe, and at the other plantations there are overſeer's houſes, Negroe quarters, barns, ſtables, tobacco houſes, &c. The above tract ſhall be either partitioned off in lots of a thouſand or five hundred acres, or ſold bodily to one purchaſer. Belonging to this eſtate there are one hundred and twelve Negroes to be diſpoſed of, together with all the ſtocks of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horſes, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewiſe all the neceſſary implements for the planter or farmer.

Any perſon or perſons, incliuable to purchaſe, are deſired to make their propoſals to me at Roſegill, on the river Rappahannock, or to leave them with the overſeer, who lives at the houſe plantation, and will ſhew the land. In the months of May and November I ſhall be on the premiſes, and then may be perſonally treated with.

Part of this land, and ſome of the Negroes, belong to my eldeſt ſon, who leaves to me the diſpoſition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part.

RALPH WORMELEY.

Philadelphia, April 11, 1774.

WHEREAS there will be wanted this preſent year, in and near this city, above 2000 CORDS of Spaniſh white-oak, beech and hemlock BARK, for which good prices and ready money are given; it is to be hoped, that all perſons who have timber of thoſe kinds to cut, and are convenient to navigation or land carriage to this city, will be careful to do it in the proper ſeaſon, and get the bark, as they will not only find their own advantage therein, but will alſo have the ſatisfaction of contributing to public utility, by furniſhing the manufacturers of leather with ſo ſcarce and neceſſary an article, and the bark, if kept dry, will receive no damage by keeping; a quantity thereof, in any perſon's poſſeſſion, may be always conſidered as ready caſh, and brought to market when it may be moſt convenient.

It is thought a large quantity may be got up Delaware, and very advantageous to thoſe, who are convenient to ſend it down in the Durham boats, or otherwiſe. ¶

To be LETT, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TAN-YARD (ſituate in Alſace, in the county of Berks, near Reading, by the ſide of the Tulpehocken road, late belonging to John Boone, junior, deceaſed) with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſhoemaker's ſhop, ſtone tan-ſhop and currying-ſhop together, mill-houſe, with a ſtone wheel in it, two bark barracks, ſoaking-pool, ſupplied by a never-failing ſpring running into it; a good ſtone ſmoke-houſe, a large paled garden, orchard, ſtables for horſes, cows and hogs, and one acre of good watered meadow. Whoever inclines to rent the premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Exeter, in the county aforeſaid.

April 4, 1774. ‖ JAMES BOONE.

THE NOTED HORSE

SELIM,

The property of Samuel Galloway, Eſq;

WILL COVER this SEASON, at Warwick, in Cæcil county, Maryland, at Five Pounds the ſeaſon, and 7s. 6d. to the groom. SELIM has got a number of as fine carriage horſes as has been got by any horſe on the continent, and I make no doubt but from proper mares he would get good ſtock for the turf. SELIM is a dark bay, upwards of 15 hands high, remarkably ſtrong and neat made. Good paſturage and proper care will be taken of all mares, at 2s. 6d. per week.

March 30, 1774. ‖ RICHARD RIX.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, in Mount-joy townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 31ſt of March, 1774, two Iriſh ſervant men, the one named Frederick M'Kowne, *about 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, a ſmart looking fellow, has black curled hair; came from Ireland laſt fall; had on, when he went away, a white fuſtian coat, grey double breaſted jacket, a pair of red and blue mixed cloth breeches; he has a lump on one of his ſhin bones.---The other named* John Sims, *about 18 years of age, about 5 feet high, ſlender made, fair haired, and wants ſome of his fore teeth; had on, when he went away, an old cloth coloured coat, ſpotted flannel jacket, old leather breeches, brown yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, with yellow buckles; this country born. Whoever takes ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward,* or Forty Shillings *for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by* WILLIAM MILLER, *or* ROBERT MOOREHEAD. †

Baltimore, April 4, 1774.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, a convict ſervant man, named Hopkins Hopkins, *by trade a ſhoemaker, a well ſet fellow, about 25 years of age, pale complexion, grey eyes, and black hair; had on, and took with him, a blue coat, ſtriped ſilk jacket, cloth breeches, good ſtockings, and new ſhoes.---He went off with a ſervant, belonging to James Perigo, named* Robert Read, *a Scotchman, a well made man, about 5 feet 9 inches high, 22 years of age, of a black complexion, very freſh face, full grey eyes, and long black hair, tied behind, has a very flat foot, and is very remarkable in his walk, turning one foot nearly ſquare, occaſioned by a hurt in his ancle; he had on a ſky blue ſuperfine cloth coat and jacket, with ſilver buttons, a pair of buckſkin breeches, good ſtockings, and new ſhoes; he is ſuppoſed to have plenty of money, as he kept a ſtore for his maſter ſome time.--- He took a number of ſhirts, and 2 or 3 nankeen jackets and breeches, with other clothes unknown; as he can read and write well, it is ſuppoſed he will forge a paſs; he ſtole his indentures, and it is ſuppoſed has altered the date; and has a letter of recommendation from his former maſter in London. It is thought they will either buy or ſteal a horſe. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervants, and confines them ſafe in ſome goal, ſhall have the above reward, or one half for each, and reaſonable charges, if brought to Baltimore-Town, and delivered to WILLIAM and DARBY LUX, or JAMES PERIGO.*

** *All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry them off.* ¶

WHEREAS a certain William Wilkinſon, of the county of Cheſter, and townſhip of Providence, did fraudulently obtain a NOTE on demand, for the payment of Two Pounds Seven Shillings and Six-pence, dated March 19, 1774, and as I had no value received for the ſame, I do hereby forewarn all perſons, not to take an aſſignment on ſaid Note, for I do not intend to pay any part of it, unleſs compelled by law. § ROBERT RUSSELL.

Fairfax County, Virginia, March 24, 1774.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, for ready money, at the Court-houſe, in Alexandria, on the third Monday in May next,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on the ſouth ſide of Douge Run, about 4 miles from Pohick Warehouſe, and 6 miles from Alexandria, containing 400 acres, by patent from the Proprietary's Office, joining to land of Col. George Maſon and the eſtate of the late Mr. Daniel French; there are about 50 acres cleared, with a ſmall dwelling and corn-houſe thereon; the ſoil is good and the land well timbered, and it is ſuppoſed 40 acres of good meadow might be made thereon, and a good mill ſeat be had near tide water; alſo convenient to church, mill, and market. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, before the day of ſale, may be ſhewn them, by applying to ELISAS JOHNS, living thereon, or to the ſubſcribers, reſiding near Difficult Bridge. THOMAS LEWIS,

¶ FLEMING PATTERSON.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1774.

IN Purſuance of an Order of Orphan's Court, on the 28th Day of April next, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, on the Premiſes, a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Upper-Merion; bounded by Lands of ------ Jones, Reeſe Thomas, deceaſed, Henry Pugh, and Land now or late of Lætitia Penn; containing 100 Acres; late the eſtate of Philip Crickbaum (alias Criſbam) late of Lower-Merion, Yeoman, deceaſed; the Sale to begin at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon.

¶ ELIZABETH CRICKBAUM, Adminiſtratrix.

There will be expoſed to SALE, by way of public VENDUE, by the ſubſcribers, in Cumru townſhip, Berks county, four miles diſtant from Reading, on Friday, the 15th of April inſtant,

THEIR valuable Merchant GRIST and SAW-MILL, together with 200 acres of deeded LAND, 10 thereof being good meadow, and more may be made, a good orchard, and the remainder well timbered. The griſt-mill is ſituated at that never-failing ſtream of water, called The Gaguſy Creek, hath two water wheels, three pair of ſtones, and lies convenient for buying wheat, and tranſporting the flour, on the river Schuylkill, to Philadelphia. There are alſo erected on ſaid land a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, &c.

Moreover will be ſold, on ſaid day, horſes, cows, a waggon, &c. with a variety of other implements of huſbandry, too tedious to mention. Due attendance will be given by

§ JOHN and HENRY FREYMAYER.

Berks County, ſſ. *March* 21, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, or vendue, on Monday, the 18th day of April next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Jacob Seltzer, Tavernkeeper, in Womelſdorff-town, in the ſaid county, the rent charges of 61 lots, within the ſaid town; late the eſtate of John Womelſdorff; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ GEORGE NAGEL, Sheriff.

Burlington, Third-Month 9, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, called SPRING VALLEY, ſituate on the York road, about a mile and an half from the city of Burlington, bounded northward by Aſſiſeunk creek, containing about 75 acres of land, 12 acres whereof are good meadow (the greateſt part of the beſt kind) being under a good bank, 2 acres of marſh, about 15 acres of wood-land, and near all the remaining 46 acres are arable; ſome of it is new and will produce good wheat; there is about 300 young growing fruit-trees planted out, conſiſting of a much greater variety of apples, peaches, pears, plumbs, cherries, nectarines, apricots, almonds, quinces, &c. than is often to be met with, and a conſiderable number of Engliſh and native grape-vines, all which, with culture, in a few years, may be made very valuable. It has on it a good wooden dwelling-houſe, containing 5 rooms, with a cellar under the ſame, and a well of very good water at the door; a commodious new barn, hay-houſe, cow-ſhed, waggon-houſe, and corn-crib; the ſituation is beautiful, commanding a view of the river Delaware, for ſeveral miles off the city of Burlington, and of the creek Aſſiſeunk, each way, with the meadows thereon, and adjacent grounds; it has on it ſeveral ſprings, one of which is near the center, and may be made to water all the upland fields which want it. The place, with a little improvement, may be made a very agreeable and pleaſant country ſeat, as well as profitable for the attendance of market. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and a good title given, by

¶5s. 6w. SAMUEL ALLINSON.

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon in a month, if required,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Frederick-ſtreet, near Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower bridges on Jones's falls; there are 130 feet on the front, 180 feet deep, and 115 feet on the lower front; it is on leaſe for 99 years, renewable for ever, and ſubject to a groundrent of only 40s. ſterling, per annum, about 16 years of the leaſe are expired. On the front of the lot, on Frederick-ſtreet, is a large brick dwelling-houſe, wherein the ſubſcriber now lives, 50 feet front, 23 feet deep, two ſtories high, having two parlours, a paſſage and ſtair-caſe below, four good chambers, three whereof have fire-places, and above two good garrets, well finiſhed; there is alſo adjoining to the ſaid dwelling-houſe, a good brick kitchen and landry, with proper chambers for ſervants; alſo, a brick warehouſe, 32 feet by 25, two ſtories and a cellar, near one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building that ſerved as a jail, and which may be removed at pleaſure. There is an exceeding good garden, well incloſed. This lot would ſuit a diſtiller, brewer, or ſugar-baker; as there is room ſufficient for building, and a lane may be opened through the lot, from one ſtreet to another; what buildings are on this lot are faithfully executed; the brick walls, ſome are 18 inches thick, and none leſs than 14 inches even to the ridge pole, The purchaſer need lay down but little caſh, if any. Good ſecurity, with intereſt, will ſuffice, and one fourth of the money will be only at four per cent. per ann. intereſt. As I am determined at all events to leave this province, and deſirous of ſettling all my affairs, any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, will find me very reaſonable in my demand for this lot.

6 *W.* DANIEL CHAMIER.

To be LETT, for a TERM of YEARS,

A LOT containing 27 Acres of MEADOW, ſituate on League-Iſland, the whole of which is in compleat mowable Order, ſoard Timothy and Blue-graſs, with the Fences in good Repair, and may be entered upon the 25th inſtant (March) For Terms, apply to THOMAS WHARTON.

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE three Story HOUSE and STORE, in Water-ſtreet, next Door to the Old Ferry-Houſe. For Terms, apply to BENJAMIN RAWLE. ¶

THE Subſcriber, being employed by a number of Gentlemen in Baltimore, &c. as a RIDER between Philadelphia and that place, This is to inform the PUBLIC in general, and his Friends in particular, that he leaves this City early on Thurſday morning, and arrives at Baltimore on Friday evening; from which place he ſets off on Monday morning, at ſix o' clock, and arrives in Philadelphia on Tueſday evening. Any Gentleman, who chuſes to encourage the undertaking by his yearly Subſcription, will have his buſineſs done in either of the above places, or on the road between the two places, without further charge; and thoſe, who are not yearly Subſcribers, may have their buſineſs done at reaſonable rates; and the Public may depend on it, that whatever affairs may be committed to the care of the Subſcriber, will be performed with all poſſible fidelity and diſpatch, and it ſhall be his particular care to approve himſelf, by his aſſiduity, to all thoſe who may kindly favour him with their commands. While in Philadelphia he puts up at Mr. William Graham's, at the Sign of the Black Horſe, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, above Fourth-ſtreet, where any orders left will be duly attended to, by the Public's humble ſervant, WILLIAM STENSON.

A Subſcription Paper now lies at the London Coffee houſe, in Philadelphia. *February* 22, 1774.

N. B. The Philadelphia Papers are left at the above Stenſon's Houſe, the Sign of the Indian King, in Gay-ſtreet, Baltimore, where Subſcriptions are taken in.

Trenton, March 4, 1774.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Monday, the 18th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A FRAME HOUSE, and LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of King-ſtreet, in Trenton, near the Market-houſe, adjoining the houſe and lot of William Clayton, Eſq; on the ſouth, and the lot of William Morris, Eſq; on the north, containing about half an acre and two perches, has a large front, ſufficient for erecting another tenement; the houſe is two ſtories high in the front, has four rooms on a floor, is well ſituated, and convenient for a merchant, a noted ſtore having been kept in the ſaid houſe for many years paſt. There is on the premiſes a convenient hatter's ſhop, fronting the ſtreet, a good brick kitchen, good cellars, a well of water, ſtable, &c. The title indiſputable.

¶ THOMAS SMITH.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on the 20th day of April next, if not ſold before by private ſale, and may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 107 acres of land, about two thirds of it cleared, with 12 acres of good meadow, well watered, and an orchard of 250 young apple-trees, a dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other convenient buildings; there is a lime-kiln on ſaid plantation, the fields chiefly limed, and a kiln of lime is putting out now; the whole well watered, and water in the fields in the drieſt ſeaſon; there is a crop of winter grain in the ground, that will be ſold with the place, if the purchaſer chooſes. Any perſon or perſons, incling to purchaſe, by applying to SAMUEL OLIVER, at the Sign of the Boot on Cheſter road, or EDWARD LAWRENCE, living on the premiſes, may be further informed, or to the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Bradford townſhip, in ſaid county, who will make a ſufficient title. JAMES GALBREATH. ¶

*** This plantation was advertiſed to have been ſold the firſt day of this inſtant, but the ſnow being on the ground, and the weather bad, it was put off till now. *March* 22, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

BY ISRAEL PEMBERTON, of PHILADELPHIA,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

A PLANTATION in Makefield, Bucks county, containing 360 acres, in the tenure of John Houghton, who has lived on it upwards of 20 years, and pays 60l. a year rent. The low land on the river Delaware is very rich, and the land in general good.

A plantation in the ſame townſhip, containing near 200 acres, in the tenure of James Welch, who pays 36l. a year.

Two hundred acres of woodland, at the Croſs-roads, in Buckingham, adjoining to Thomas Watſon's.

A plantation in New-garden, Cheſter county, containing about 220 acres; now in the tenure of John Taylor, at 30l. a year rent. Well watered by Red-clay-creek, hath a large quantity of meadow, and lies near ſeveral lime-kilns.

A plantation adjoining to the laſt mentioned, about 200 acres of which but a ſmall part is yet cleared.

A plantation in Kennet, about 100 acres; in the tenure of Zaccheus Kay, at 12l. a year.

A plantation in the ſame townſhip; in the tenure of Charles M'Auley, at 12l. a year,

Two tracts of land in Fallowfield, Cheſter county, containing upwards of 1000 acres, on which are ſeveral ſmall tenements, and a large quantity of meadow may be made.

Rights to ſeven or eight hundred acres of land, to be ſurveyed in any part of this province, part of which is clear of quit-rent.

A right to 200 acres of land, to be ſurveyed in Eaſt-Jerſey, on a warrant lately granted by the Council of Proprietors.

Several lots on both ſides of Vine-ſtreet and Third-ſtreet, and ſome on the north ſide of Pine-ſtreet, in this city, to be lett on groundrent for ever.

The purchaſers of any of the ſaid lands, may have a term of years allowed for payment of the purchaſe-money, if required. *Third-Month*, 1774.

WANTS a Place, A Man who underſtands GARDENING, and Plantation Work, and can be well recommended for Honeſty, Sobriety and Induſtry, and would act as Gardener and Overſeer to a Gentleman's Country Seat. He has a Wife, capable of all Kinds of Houſe-work, but no Children. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

THE MILLS and PLANTATION, in Upper Providence, Cheſter county, belonging to the ſubſcriber; the plantation contains 66 acres, four fields of about 7 acres in each field, with 12 acres of as good meadow as moſt in the province, ſupplied by a large ſtream of water over the meadow, and water in each field, a dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on a floor, two fire places below, a large frame barn, ſtables, cow-houſe, a boarded ſhed, ſufficient to hold ten cows, waggon-houſe, hay-houſe, and ſtable under it, a large garden, well paled in, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, and a young orchard; the remainder of the plantation is good woodland, and choice timber; the mill-houſe is built of ſtone, 56 by 40 feet, three ſtories high, with two pair of ſtones, the merchant ſtones are Cologne, and are allowed to be as good as any in the province, both pair are double geared, three boulting cheſts, all in good order; the water works are almoſt new; there was alſo a fulling-mill kept for ſome years in the mill-houſe, and there is excellent convenience for the fulling-mill, or an oil-mill, all on a never failing ſtream in the drieſt ſeaſons, and in a good part for wheat or country work, being well ſituated, with a good road from Lancaſter and the Great Valley, being within 15 miles of Philadelphia, and 7½ from Cheſter, where they may be ſupplied with wheat from the Lower Counties at any time in great plenty. The purchaſer may have three years to pay the purchaſe money in, and longer, if required, and may have poſſeſſion immediately, and a good title made by *February* 28, 1774. CHARLES LINN. ‡ 6W.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

April 20, 1774. NUMB. 2365.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

On FRIDAY next will be PUBLISHED, and ready to deliver to the SUBSCRIBERS, by

JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior, in Front-ſtreet,

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It may depended on the other Volumes will very ſhortly be finiſhed; the Second is now in the Preſs, and ſtriking off as faſt as poſſible.

Said HUMPHREYS requeſts that thoſe of the Subſcribers who conveniently can, will ſend for their Books, eſpecially thoſe who live at any Diſtance; or inform him by what Means he ſhall convey them to them.

As there are but a few more Copies printed than are ſubſcribed for, thoſe who have not ſubſcribed, and would chuſe to have a Sett of this Edition, muſt be ſpeedy in their Application, and as there is to be an additional Liſt of Subſcribers in the Fifth Volume, it is requeſted they would leave their Names, and by that Means ſecure the other Volumes.

All Sorts of WRITING PAPER to be SOLD by JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior.

MASON AND PATTON

HAVE juſt imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, a large and neat Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent Seaſon, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh, or ſhort Credit. 5 *W.*

ABRAHAM USHER

HAS juſt imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, and now opening, at his Store, in Front-ſtreet, the 5th Door above Walnut-ſtreet, a large Aſſortment of European and India GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms for Caſh, or ſhort Credit.

N. B. He expects a further Supply by the firſt Ships from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Glaſgow.

ROBERT WILSON

HAS juſt imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, a neat Aſſortment of Spring GOODS, which he will ſell, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at his Store, in Second-ſtreet, the South-eaſt Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet. ¶

MEASE and CALDWELL

HAVE removed to the Store lately occupied by Meſſieurs Conyngham and Neſbitt, on the Weſt Side of Front, a little below Walnut-ſtreet, where they are now opening for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, juſt arrived in the Ship RICHARD PENN, Captain ALL, from LONDON. *April* 16, 1774. ¶

JUST IMPORTED,

In the RICHARD PENN, Captain ALL, from LONDON, by

SPEAKMAN and CARTER,

CHYMISTS and DRUGGISTS, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA,

A LARGE Aſſortment of the freſheſt DRUGS, with a Variety of genuine Patent Medicines, Surgeons Inſtruments, fine Painters Colours, and Shop Furniture; alſo Gold Leaf, Sieves, Pill Boxes, Plaiſter Skins, Vials and Gally-pots; among the Patent Medicines are a freſh Parcel of genuine Keyſer's Pills, and Anodyne Necklace.

Practitioners, or others, who may pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend on having Articles of the beſt Qualities, and on as low Terms as can be afforded.

JOHN FIELD

HAS juſt imported, in the RICHARD PENN, Captain ALL, from LONDON, a general Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon, which are now opening for Sale, at his Store, in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond Door below Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

He daily expects a further Supply of Goods, from London, Liverpool and Glaſgow. ‖ 6 *W.*

Juſt imported, in the RICHARD PENN, Captain ALL, from LONDON, and to be ſold, on the loweſt Terms, by

SAMUEL PLEASANTS,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above Cheſtnut-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA,

A NEAT Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon. Alſo for Sale, *Burlington Pork* and *Salt-petred Gammons.*

There yet remains on Hand, an Aſſortment of ſuper and ſuperfine Broadcloths, belonging to the Eſtate of CHARLES PEMBERTON, to be ſold for Caſh, ſupers at 20s. and superfines at 30s. per Yard. 6 *W.*

Juſt imported, in the Ship Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, and to be ſold by

JACOB S. HOWELL,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry-houſe,

A NEAT Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon; which he will ſell very cheap for Caſh, or the uſual Credit. He has alſo an Aſſortment of very neat japanned Paper Bottle Stands to diſpoſe of, very cheap for Caſh. ¶ 4 *W.*

Imported in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, juſt arrived, and to be ſold by

GIBSON AND ASTON,

At their Store in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets,

A NEAT Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS. ‖ 6 *W.*

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOSEPH TUNIS, late of Lower-Merion, deceaſed, for Goods bought at Vendue, or otherwiſe, are once more deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, to ſave Coſt and further Trouble; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt the Eſtate to bring in their Accounts to ANTHONY WILLIAMS, or JOHN PRICE, Executors. §

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

By the LORD HYDE PACKET, *Captain* JEFFERIES, *arrived at New-York from Falmouth, and the Ship* RICHARD PENN, *Captain* ALL, *arrived here from London, we have the following Advices, viz.*

PETERSBURGH, December 28.

THE inſurrection of the Coſſacks in the province of Oremburg, which it was thought would have been quelled without much difficulty, has gathered ſo much ſtrength, that it has been found neceſſary to order ſeveral regiments to march into that province; and by the laſt accounts it appears that the Inſurgents were not yet diſperſed.

Ratiſbon, Jan. 5. The Jeſuits poſſeſs ſeveral noble eſtates in Hungary, which give them ſeats and voices in the Aſſembly of the States of that kingdom. It was at firſt apprehended, that the putting the Pope's Bull in execution in thoſe countries, would make the States take the part of the Jeſuits, and oppoſe the abolition of their Order; but the States not interfering in this affair, the Pope's Bull was put in execution without the leaſt obſtacle throughout all Hungary, by the abolition of their Order, and the ſequeſtration of their effects.

Rome, Dec. 29. The troubles in Sicily have determined a great number of people, among others the Prince de Butero and the Duke de Pena Forno, to take refuge in this city. Letters from Naples adviſe, that the King had ſtrictly forbidden to ſpeak of theſe tumults; and that ſome freſh troops had been ſent off to Palermo, where the populace ſtill continued to keep poſſeſſion of the Caſtle, and would hear of no compoſition, unleſs all their demands are previouſly granted.

Conſtantinople, Dec. 17. On the 12th of this month two Tartars arrived here, the firſt from Akazike, with the agreeable news, that our troops have gained an advantage over the Ruſſians in Georgia. And the ſecond from the army of the Grand Viſir, with an account of the defeat of a corps of the enemy in the environs of Tourakan.

We are aſſured that the Porte, ſo far from negociating a ſuſpenſion of arms, as had been reported, has diſpatched orders to Haſſan Pacha, the new Seraſkier of Siliſtria, to purſue the enemy beyond the Danube, and attack them in their winter quarters.

Warſaw, Jan. 12. Authentic letters received here from the army of Field-Marſhal Count de Romanzow adviſe, that the different corps of Ruſſian troops, which had paſſed the Danube, have ſuffered greatly in their retreat, eſpecially the cavalry, which having been continually harraſſed by the Turks, met with much embarraſſment in paſſing that river. The ſame advices add, that the Ruſſians had been obliged to leave behind them all their magazines, and 30 pieces of cannon, which fell into the hands of the Turks.

Peterſburgh, Dec. 31. Among the ſeveral privileges granted to the Deputies appointed to form the new code of laws, there are ſome very ſingular ones, which deſerve to be made known. No Deputy ſhall be puniſhed with death, or undergo the torture, or receive any corporal puniſhment for any crime he may commit; he depends upon the Empreſs; his effects ſhall not be ſeized, except for debt; thoſe who ill uſe, rob, or kill one of theſe Deputies, ſhall be puniſhed as ſevere again for it as the law enacts. Each Member of the Commiſſion is to wear a certain mark, by which he may be known; thoſe of the Commiſſion who are noble, and have really aſſiſted in forming the code, may add that mark to their arms, after the book of laws is compleated. Any Member of the Commiſſion, who has been ſick upwards of 29 days, is permitted to chuſe a perſon of an irreproachable character to ſupply his place during his illneſs; and if the Member who chuſes an Aſſiſtant is not able to verify the election in writing, he ſhall do it by two witneſſes. Not only Chriſtians are admitted into this Commiſſion, but likewiſe Mahometans, Pagans and Gentiles.

Naples, Dec. 28. We have accounts of the arrival of Count Corofa at Palermo, with two battalions conſiſting of 700 men; and that he has been well received and lodged in the City, but that the Maeſtranza are not inclined to give admittance to the troops, ſo that they are quartered in the ſuburbs. It is ſaid that the Burghers, unleſs compelled by force, will not give up their ancient privilege of guarding the City of Palermo, nor ſuffer the Duke Fogliani's return thither: They continue to call loudly for ratification of the indulto, granted them by the Archbiſhop; and as they are ſaid to amount to 20,000 armed men, it may require time to reduce them to obedience.

Conſtantinople, Dec. 20. The report that his Highneſs the Grand Signor continued ill of the dropſy gave great uneaſineſs to the people; and in order to quiet them, his Highneſs, though very weak, went the day before yeſterday, accompanied by his Son, and a grand retinue, to the Moſque. The people are ſince under terrible apprehenſions that he will not hold out many months.

Hamburgh, Jan. 21. Letters from Moſcow confirm the report of the riſing of the Coſſacks of Jaik, and ſeveral others near the Wolga. They have choſen one named Pougatſchaff for their Chief, and after cutting in pieces the detachment under Col. Karr, pillaged the mines at Dimidoff, and committed other ravages. The number of the rebels is ſaid to be 7000, their artillery conſiſts of 15 pieces of cannon, and it is ſaid the half of a detachment of 1500 troops ſent againſt them have joined them. The freſh troops, ſent againſt them, are drawn from the garriſon of Peterſburgh, and are to be commanded by General Bibikow. They flatter themſelves that the rebels will ſoon be put between two fires, and will eaſily be brought to reaſon.

The maſter of a ſhip arrived here from Raguſa reports, that four Ruſſian men of war are cruiſing between the iſlands of Zante and Corfou; that they viſit with the utmoſt ſtrictneſs all the merchant ſhips of every nation, and carry off all the goods they imagine to belong to the Turks.

Genoa, Jan. 1. A loan of 500,000 florins is raiſing here, at four and a half per cent. for the Elector of Bavaria, for the term of 15 years.

By letters from Gibraltar we learn, that the King of Morocco has demanded of a certain power 6 ſhips of war, in order to attack the Chriſtian veſſels next ſpring.

Paris, Jan. 21. Some officers lately returned from Corſica ſay, that the iſland is ſtill infeſted with banditti, who are ſupported by the inhabitants of the country; the laſt of whom are ſo jealous of their liberty, that they will rather encourage all manner of outrages than ſubmit to government.

Warſaw, Jan. 15. The laſt letters from Vienna ſay, that the Prince de Rohan, Ambaſſador from France, has offered the mediation of his Court to the Powers at War; but the anſwer of the Court of Vienna is not known. The population of the provinces of Auſtrian Poland is very conſiderable, and daily increaſing: The inhabitants are computed to be about 3,000,000, including the Jews, who amount to 400,000.

Rome, Jan. 8. It is aſſured, that the Miniſters from the Courts of the Houſe of Bourbon have formally declared to the Pope, that by the mediation of the Court of Parma, with which the Holy See is reconciled, the County of Avignon, and the Duchies of Benevento and Ponte Corvo, are reſtored to the Court of Rome; that the Pope will make this agreeable news known to the Sacred College, in a Conſiſtory appointed to be held the 17th inſtant, when his Holineſs will nominate ſix new Cardinals.

Baſtia, Jan. 4. We are aſſured that the General Aſſembly have reſolved, that the Clergy of this Iſland ſhall make a free gift to his Chriſtian Majeſty.

Peterſburgh, Jan. 7. The greateſt preparations imaginable are making here to put our army on the Danube in a condition to open the next campaign with vigour, and we are not leſs aſſiduous in the naval department. In ſhort, there is not the leaſt appearance of peace.

Warſaw, Jan. 24. The Diet aſſembled the day before yeſterday; but there is ſuch a confuſion and diſcord among the members, that it is greatly apprehended they will totally ruin the Republic; and it is ſaid that all the matters in queſtion will not be decided by the Diet, nor by the Delegates (which latter are entirely divided into two parties) but that every thing will be ſettled by the King and the Miniſters of the three united powers.

The Ruſſians begin again to fill up vaſt magazines in this country. We find them, in great numbers, marching towards Moldavia and Walachia, and it ſeems as if there was not the leaſt hope for peace.

It is reported, that Count Romanzow will quit the army at the next campaign, and that General Bibikow will have the command in chief.

The next campaign invites the curioſity of every one; for, according to all the circumſtances, the Houſe of Auſtria will take a great part in it.

By authentic letters from Vienna we learn, that, beſides the twelve regiments that have been raiſed of late, Baron Eck was ſent to Tirol, in order to raiſe ſix regiments more. All this muſt ſurely be of very great conſequence.

Conſtantinople, Dec. 18. The retreat of the Ruſſians over the Danube, and the defeat of their rear guard by Haſſan Pacha, has been announced to the Public by the diſcharge of the artillery of the 7 Towers. The loſs of the Ruſſians upon this occaſion is computed to be 4000 men. There are no Ruſſians left on this ſide the Danube. When Haſſan Pacha wrote an account of his conqueſt to the Grand Signor, he deſired his leave to paſs the river, and harraſs the Ruſſians in their quarters; to which the Sultan not only conſented, but likewiſe ſent orders to the Grand Viſir to furniſh Haſſan Pacha with 25,000 volunteers, chiefly cavalry, and the Pacha of Widdin is to ſupport him with all his infantry.

Peterſburgh, Jan. 18. *The revolt which has happened in part of this Empire is now certainly confirmed, as the Court has publiſhed a manifeſto againſt Jemelman Pugatſcheff, the Chief of the Rebels, who has taken upon him the name of the late Emperor Peter the Third, and in conſequence thereof is endeavouring to augment his party. The Empreſs, to quell this ſedition at its firſt appearance, and to convince her ſubjects what imminent danger they are threatened with, has appointed General Bibikow to march at the head of a large detachment of troops againſt the Rebels, who have been daring enough to attack all the troops they have met with, and maſſacre the Officers in a moſt cruel manner. Her Imperial Majeſty further hopes that her faithful ſubjects will not ſuffer themſelves to be ſeduced by evil inclined perſons, but, on the contrary, is perſuaded that they will remain ſubject to their lawful Sovereign, and that they will do all in their power, to maintain the public tranquility. This Manifeſto, which is dated Dec. 23, 1773 (O. S.) has been ſent to all Governments, Provinces, and Towns, throughout the Empire.*

Moſcow, Dec. 23. *It was on the Borders of the River Iſchagen that the Revolt firſt began, which has ſince ſpread to Caſan and Orenbourg. The Rebels form two Factions, to whom ſeveral ſmall Colonies on the Volga have joined themſelves. The Seat of this Rebellion, on the Side of Orenbourg, is the Fortreſs of Ilizki, and towards the River Jaik, it is the Town of Jaiſkoi Gorodok. The former is a ſmall Place, but very full of Inhabitants, who moſtly are employed in the Salt-Works, which have been greatly damaged by the Mutineers, under whoſe Banners moſt of the Workmen have enliſted themſelves. The Situation of this Place is very advantageous for the Rebels, being defended by three Rivers and ſtrong Retrenchments.*

This little Colony of Coſſacks alone could not long reſiſt even a ſmall Number of regular Troops; but it is ſupported by ſeveral others, who have nothing to do but ravage the Country through which the Troops, who are ſent againſt them, muſt come, to prevent their proceeding at leaſt for ſome Time.

The Horde of Coſſacks of Jaiſkoi Gorodok contains about 15,000 Inhabitants, including Foreigners, of whom there are many; 4200 of which Number are fighting Men. What augments the Evil is, that there are among them a great Number of Mahometan Tartars, and other Muſſelmen, ſome of whom are of Perſian Origin, and others of the Sect of Omar, which attaches them all to the Turkiſh Intereſt.

Hitherto only large Detachments of them have made Incurſions into Countries belonging to the Court; they deſtroy every Place they paſs through. The Deſerts which ſurround them ſerve for Bulwarks and Retreats for theſe Rebels, who may ſoon become formidable, if they are not cruſhed before they have formed any ſettled Plan of Operations, but the Accounts which have hitherto been given of their Numbers are greatly exaggerated.

LONDON.

Jan. 25. We hear that a petition has lately been preſented to the Admiralty Board by the African Company, for a greater naval force to be kept on that coaſt, for the better protection of their trade.

There ſtands charged on the Eaſt-India Company's books no leſs a ſum than 40,000 l. diſburſed for the repairs of one of their Council's country houſes in Aſia. Lord Clive, whilſt in India, projected and carried on certain public works at ſeveral of the Company's forts, the expences of which amounted to upwards of 580,000 l. After two ſuch ſpecimens of prodigality, who can wonder that the Company's affairs ſhould verge to a ſtate of bankruptcy.

India ſtock, we hear, fell conſiderably yeſterday, on account of the American proceedings with the tea, of which report ſaith no leſs than 300,000 l. worth was ſhipped from England.

A letter from Berlin, dated Jan. 10. ſays, "His Pruſſian Majeſty has ſent orders to M. Reichard, his Agent, reſiding at Dantzic, to make a further demand on that city of 160,000 ducats, by way of reimburſing the expences his Majeſty has been at, in building ſome new fortifications, and repairing the old ones round Dantzic and the ſuburbs, maintaining the Engineers, &c. It is thought

this demand will not eaſily be complied with by the Magiſtracy of Dantzic, who will certainly refer it to the grand Diet of Poland."

Jan. 29. Yeſterday ſome diſpatches arrived at Lord Dartmouth's Office from Governor Hutchinſon, of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, brought by the Hero, Capt. Jenkins, arrived in the Downs from Boſton.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Jan. 21.

"One of the two Commiſſaries who went over to England laſt year, to ſettle the differences which prevailed between the Dutch and Engliſh African Companies reſpecting their trade on the coaſt of Guinea, is returned home, and according to his report all their negociations have proved fruitleſs. It is however ſaid, that this matter will be renewed under the direction of Sir Joſeph Yorke, who it is hoped will be able to bring it to a happy concluſion."

Letters from Conſtantinople, dated the 4th ult. aſſure us, that the Ruſſians loſt in the action of November 12, near Varna, and in their retreat, not leſs than 6000 men, beſides their artillery, ammunition and baggage; and that they retreated ſo precipitately, that they not only left the magazine they had taken when they croſſed the Danube, but thoſe they had amaſſed themſelves.

Yeſterday the Sheriffs of London and Middleſex ſent an order to John Wilkes, Eſq; to attend his ſeat in Parliament on the call of the Houſe, in conſequence of the Speaker's letter to them.

It is ſaid, that the Tea thrown into the Sea at Boſton is valued at 18,000l. at 1s. 6d. per pound.

They write from Hanover, that liſts are ordered to be made out, of the men capable of bearing arms in that Electorate.

Jan. 31. A ſhort time ſince Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Agent to the Houſe of Aſſembly of New-England, preſented a petition from the Houſe of Aſſembly to the King, aſſuring his Majeſty, that the people of New-England had no confidence in their Governor; that they conſidered him as an enemy to the province; that the breach between them and him was ſo open and avowed, and the enmity between them ſo declared and poſitive, the public buſineſs of the province was thereby ſo eſſentially injured and impeded, that it was neceſſary for the public ſervice, as well as their happineſs, to remove him; and concluded with a requeſt to remove him from that government. The King gave no anſwer to the petition; and it was imagined no notice would be taken of it; but upon reconſidering the matter, it was thought moſt prudent to refer it to the Privy Council. Adminiſtration were thus obliged to take it up; a ſort of mock-trial was reſolved upon, that the truth of the allegations might be affectedly enquired into; and upon which ſome judgment was to be formed, and reported to the King. The enquiry came on laſt Saturday, before the Privy Council. Dr. Franklin attended according to order; and the Attorney and Solicitor-General being, by order of Adminiſtration, Counſel for Governor Hutchinſon, Dr. Franklin was allowed Counſel likewiſe. He had Mr. Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Dunning. The matter turned chiefly upon the extraordinary letters (which have been publiſhed) of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to the late Mr. Whately. It was ſometime doubted whether copies of them could be admitted as evidence; but it being impoſſible to obtain the originals, they being before the Houſe of Aſſembly, the copies were at length admitted. The event of the enquiry is not yet made public.---The fate of America, and in that, of Great-Britain, depends upon the advice, or rather report, which the Privy Council ſhall make to the King upon this occaſion. The ſituation of affairs in America is become more truly alarming than ever. The union throughout that continent to reject the tea, while it is ſubject to a duty to be paid there, ſhews that the Miniſters, or rather the cabinet junto, in whom only the King thinks proper to confide, are as cordially deſpiſed in America, as they are deteſted in England.

On Saturday laſt the Privy Council met to hear the arguments for and againſt the petition of the Aſſembly of Boſton (which was ſome time ſince preſented by their Agent Dr. Franklin) "praying that his Majeſty would be pleaſed to remove the Governor, &c." Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Dunning, were counſel for the petition, and urged very ſtrongly the expediency and neceſſity of granting the prayer of it. Mr. Solicitor General was employed on the other ſide, and inſtead of anſwering the learned arguments of his brethren, or refuting the allegations of the petition, contented himſelf with pronouncing a moſt ſevere *Phillipic* on the celebrated American Philoſopher, in which he loaded him with all the licenſed ſcurrility of the bar, and decked his harrangue with the choiceſt flowers of Billingſgate. The Doctor ſeemed to receive the thunder of his eloquence with philoſophic tranquility, and ſovereign contempt, whilſt the approving ſmiles of thoſe at the board clearly ſhewed, that the coarſeſt language can be grateful to the politeſt ears.

The King of Pruſſia, in one of his epiſtles, calls Dr. Franklin "*ce nouveau Promethee.*" Our correſpondent ſays, that he could not help wiſhing (while the Solicitor General was pouring forth his tide of ſcurrility) that the American *Prometheus* could have called fire from Heaven to blaſt the unmannered railer.

The faithful ſervices of Dr. Benjamin Franklin to his American conſtituents have been moſt *graciouſly* requited, by the Miniſters taking from him the office of Poſt-maſter General of North-America, which he held jointly with John Foxcroft, Eſq; who is to remain ſole Poſt-maſter General of that department; and a bill in chancery is ordered to be commenced againſt the Doctor, to compel a confeſſion from whence he derived the letters to Mr. Whately, that have occaſioned the late unhappy diſtractions between Governor Hutchinſon, the late Lieut. Governor Oliver, the Honourable the Council, and the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

The Ships deſtined for America are ordered to be completely manned, victualled, and out at Spithead by the 4th of March.

Feb. 1. Private letters from the Hague by the laſt poſt adviſe, that a ſtrong report prevailed there of a great revolution in Ruſſia, where the Empreſs was ſaid to be dethroned, and the Grand Duke her ſon raiſed to the Imperial Crown; but the Prince de Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Miniſter at the Hague, having ſeriouſly declared that he knew nothing of any ſuch advices, and his Excellency appearing quite unconcerned upon the occaſion, the authenticity of this important news undoubtedly merits confirmation.

They write from the Hague, that the charter of the Dutch Eaſt India Company being expired, and on their petitioning for a new one from Government, ſome diſputes have taken place between the Company and Government, concerning the additional tax, called *Belaſting*, which the Company refuſe to pay; as it makes a difference of 400,000 florins per annum upon the dividend, which reduces the price of the ſtocks.

Great preparations are making at the Queen's Palace for her Majeſty's lying-in; the ſtate bed is fixed, and orders are given to the proper perſons, to be in readineſs to attend on the firſt notice.

A letter from Liſbon ſays, "The King of Portugal is aiming to become a reſpectable naval power. Two ſhips of 50 guns were built for him at Genoa laſt year, which are now in the Tagus; two more are conſtructing for his uſe at the ſame place."

Extract of a Letter from Venice, Dec. 22,

"*A Raguſan veſſel has juſt arrived here, and brings advice, that Admiral Spiritoff has lately been worſted in an engagement with the Turkiſh fleet, off the iſland of Sciros, which iſland is now in poſſeſſion of the latter. In the engagement, which laſted many hours, two of the Ruſſian ſhips blew up, one ran on ſhore, was loſt, and three were taken. The Raguſan adds, that three French frigates aſſiſted the Turks; but this part of the intelligence merits farther confirmation.*"

Feb. 3. The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed John Jackſon, Eſq; their Commiſſioner and Receiver General of all the rights and perquiſites of Admiralty, belonging to his Majeſty, throughout Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Plantations, in the room of Barrington Goldſworthy, Eſq; deceaſed.

Extract of a Letter from Geneva, Jan. 18.

"Letters from Turin inform us, ſince the Chiefs of the Canton of Bern refuſed the ſum that has been offered for *le Pays de Vaud*, his Majeſty is reſolved to employ force to recover that province, which has been poſſeſſed by his anceſtors. The Switzers are very much altered by an unlucky contagion, viz. luxury. They cannot receive any help from their neighbours, by reaſon of the particular circumſtances wherein they are now; ſo it is eaſy to gueſs that the above meaſure will ſoon take place."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at New-York to his Friend in London, dated November 1, 1773.

"All America is in a flame on account of the tea exportation. The New-Yorkers, as well as the Boſtonians and Philadelphians, are, it ſeems, determined that no tea ſhall be landed. They have publiſhed a paper in numbers, called the Alarm. It begins firſt with "Dear Countrymen," and then goes on exhorting them to open their eyes, and like ſons of liberty throw off all connection with the tyrant their mother country. They have on this occaſion raiſed a company of artillery, and every day almoſt are practiſing at a target. Their independent companies are out at exerciſe every day. The minds of the lower people are inflamed by the examples of ſome of their principals. They ſwear that they will burn every ſhip that comes in; but I believe our ſix and twelve pounders, with the Royal Welſh Fuſileers, will prevent any thing of that kind."

Extract of another Letter from New-York, December 1.

"All is in confuſion about the Tea ſhips, and the Governor has now declared that he expects a ſhip with 400 cheſts of Tea. The artillery have orders to make up ball cartridges, as have the troops. Yeſterday orders were given for all ſoldiers to keep good flints in their firelocks, and every officer and ſoldier, as ſoon as any riot is in the town (if there) to repair directly to the barracks, and acquaint the commanding officer of it. General Haldiman has got two cohorns before his houſe, and the Governor a ſtronger guard. The Swan ſloop of war is gone down to the Watering-place, to wait for the ſhip to bring her up, as they have threatened all the pilots to bring them to Liberty Tree, if they conduct the ſhip up. Thus affairs ſtand at preſent,"

If we may credit letters from the frontiers of Turkey, the Ruſſians, in their two attempts againſt Siliſtria and Varna, have not loſt leſs than fifteen thouſand of their beſt troops; to which may be added their own cannon and ammunition, as well as that which they had in ſome actions taken from the Turks.

The laſt letters from Burton Pynſent, in Somerſetſhire, mention, that the Earl of Chatham was then in perfect health there; ſo that the report of his Lordſhip's death is without foundation.

A letter from Warſaw, dated Jan. 17, *ſays, "The Delegation is now conferring with the Pruſſian Miniſter here, on the new demands which his Pruſſian Majeſty has made on the city of Dantzic. The Delegates abſolutely inſiſt, that theſe freſh demands are infractions of the treaty lately concluded between the Pruſſian and Poliſh Monarchs; and as the Courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh have bound themſelves to guarantee that treaty, as far as reſpects the cities of Dantzic and Thorn, the Delegation ſhall certainly call upon them for the performance of their reſpective engagements."*

They write from Stockholm, that two new regiments of Horſe are now raiſing in the Province of Sudermania.

It is reported, that ſome ſhips of war will be ſpeedily fitted out, to join thoſe already on the American ſtation.

On Tueſday night a reſpectable Citizen near Cheapſide was ſerved with a proceſs at the ſuit of the Crown, for aſſaulting and obſtructing three Cuſtom-houſe Officers, who lately made a riot, under pretence of ſearching for contraband goods, at the Bell Inn, in Friday-ſtreet, and were committed to the Poultry Compter by Alderman Wilkes.

A correſpondent reading a paragraph in our paper of yeſterday, reſpecting an intention of ſeizing the Committee-men of Boſton, ſending them over here, and trying them on the act of the 35th of Henry the Eighth, ſays, that not only himſelf, but every free Briton, will coincide in opinion with the writer, viz. that ſuch a meaſure is moſt conſiſtent with the Genius of our Court, chiefly becauſe it is evidently repugnant to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, every idea of Britiſh liberty, and a palpable affront not only to common ſenſe, but to the principles of the revolution, to try men by an obſolete act made in an arbitrary reign, and it is as apparent an abſurdity in civil matters, as it would in ſpiritual concerns, to revive upon us Proteſtants the bloody fire and faggot laws of that inglorious period.

Some inſinuate that the prejudice, which a certain Houſe entertains againſt the Boſtonians, originates from an hiſtorical fact, briefly this, that ſome of their anceſtors under Cromwell once turned out their predeceſſors, and locked the door.

Feb. 5. Yeſterday General Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in North-America, was at Court, and had a long conference with his Majeſty. The General will ſoon go again in that ſtation.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Jan. 28.

"*All the letters from Poland agree, that the Ruſſians have repaſſed the Danube, and are gone into winter-quarters. They likewiſe add, that though they did not ſucceed in their attempts upon Siliſtria and Varna, they have, nevertheleſs, in ſome meaſure, gained their ends, by deſtroying the magazines belonging to the Turks, and laying waſte a tract of land upwards of* 20 *leagues upon the right ſhore of the Danube, in order to prevent being moleſted in their winter-quarters.*

"*It is aſſerted, that on account of the melancholy ſituation of the colony of Surinam, owing to the ravages committed by the Negroes, joined by the natives of the country, the Surinam ſociety has applied to the States General for* 1,000,000 *florins, without intereſt, for a certain number of years, in order to reſtore the affairs of that colony. The States, it is ſaid, have taken this ſubject into conſideration; and as two thirds of the colony of Surinam belong to the Regency of Amſterdam, it is thought the ſociety will ſucceed.*"

They write from Madrid, that by the late ruin of Guatimalia above fifty millions of crowns have been loſt in ready caſh, beſides the enormous loſs of goods, houſes, furniture, &c. The King has ordered that the city ſhall not be rebuilt again within the diſtance of about 24 *miles of that ſpot.*

It is pretty currently reported at the Weſt end of the town, that a letter has been ſent to the Lady of a perſon in a very high office, offering three thouſand pounds, if ſhe would procure a valuable church preferment for a certain popular Preacher. The letter being delivered by her to her Lord, produced an enquiry which has diſcovered the parties: On the tranſaction being related to a Great Perſonage, the principal was immediately ordered to be ſtruck from a certain honourable liſt, and others concerned are likely to be treated with proper ſeverity.

An account is received from Madeira, of the arrival at that port of a Brigantine, Capt. Wornell, belonging to Ireland, who, in her paſſage to that place from the Streights, was taken by an Algerine, for not having a Mediterranean paſs; the Algerine took four of the Brigantine's crew, and put 9 or 10 Moors on board, but 5 Engliſhmen who were left in the veſſel, overcame them, and brought them into the above port.

A letter from Venice, dated Dec. 22, ſays, "Our Merchants are in great conſternation, ſince they received advice that the Ruſſians had ſtopped three Venetian ſhips, and ſeized their cargoes, on pretence that they belonged to the Turks, afterwards releaſing the ſhips and their crews. Theſe ſhips were conſigned to Greek Merchants at Smyrna, who have laid claim to the effects, as belonging to the ſubjects of this Republic, but without ſucceſs."

Copies of the returns of the troops employed at St. Vincent's were preſented yeſterday to the Commons, and ordered to lie on the table. As were ſome accounts preſented the ſame day of forfeited eſtates in Scotland.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh, Jan. 19.

"At the beginning of the war between the Ruſſians and Turks, the Merchants of this place advanced a conſiderable loan to the former, at a large intereſt, which was to be paid half yearly. The principal was to be returned at two payments, one of which became due in November laſt, but when demanded was refuſed; the expence of the war being pleaded as an excuſe for the non-payment. Several Powers have intereſted themſelves in favour of the Merchants; but it is imagined that neither principal or intereſt will be paid till the concluſion of the war."

Feb. 10. A ſhip, name unknown, from Philadelphia or Virginia to Bourdeaux, is loſt near Bayonne.

The papers relative to the affairs at Boſton are preparing to be laid before a Great Aſſembly.

Hugh Finlay, Eſq; Surveyor of the Ports in North-America, is appointed Deputy Poſt-maſter General, in the room of Dr. Franklin.

Feb. 12. *Yeſterday evening an expreſs was received at the Secretary of State's Office from America, which was immediately ſent to his Majeſty, on which account Lord North was ſent for to the Queen's Palace.*

The two grand Queſtions to be decided in Council, or in Parliament, with reſpect to America, are theſe,---"Whether each of about thirty aſſemblies are to be left to tax themſelves, judging of the proportionate ſums each for themſelves, without ſtipulation by the Britiſh Legiſlature?" (which they contend for;) or "Whether they are to co-operate, by repreſentation in the Britiſh Parliament, in aſſeſſing themſelves?"

Feb. 15. Yeſterday a Mohawk Indian Chief attended the Court at St. James's, and had the honour of delivering a petition to his Majeſty; he ſeemed to be in great diſtreſs, and orders were given for proper proviſion to be made for him.

The Morning Star, Dempſter, from Maryland to London, is loſt at the back of the Iſle of Wight, the greateſt part of the cargoe it is thought will be ſaved.

Feb. 16. Orders are given for a conſiderable quantity of ordnance and naval ſtores to be got ready, with all imaginable ſpeed; and laſt night an order was ſent to Woolwich, for two battalions of artillery to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for abroad on the ſhorteſt notice, but the place of their deſtination is not known.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, dated January 28.

"The froſt has been ſo ſevere in this country, that all the canals and roads are entirely covered with ice. At Corſoer they croſs the harbour and the road with heavy laden waggons. In the environs of Arendehal, the ſnow fell four and five feet high, ſo that the wolves frequently run into the villages and houſes, and devour the people and cattle. They have carried off ſeveral children.

"It is reported here, that very early in the ſpring ſeveral of our ſhips of the line will be fitted out for the Ruſſian ſervice.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Feb. 7.

"*The Marquis de Noailles has received, by expreſs from Paris, his nomination to the Embaſſy of England; the next day he diſpatched a Courier to his Court. Moſt part of the people believe that the Marquis is not inclined to accept of it, unleſs ordered by the King his maſter* propria pugno.

The Count de Guignes has ordered his horſes and his ſervants back to France, and they are to ſet out the next week. The Steward is waiting here to attend the ſale of his furniture; his toilet is one of the fineſt that ever was expoſed by public auction in London.

Feb. 17. *All true friends to their country entertain hopes, that a coalition among the patriots is likely to take place, and that the world will ſee the diſappointment of thoſe, who have left nothing unattempted to divide them, and they will find that thoſe, who have ſhewn ſuch ſpirit in the public cauſe, have ſacrificed their private feelings and animoſities to their duty and love for their country.*

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, Jan. 20.

"*We have authentic accounts here, that upwards of* 10,000 *of the Seraſkiers of Siliſtria's army has paſſed over the Danube, from Bulgaria into Moldavia, and are encamped within a few leagues of Marſhal Romanzow's head quarters, which are near Jaſſy, with an intent to harraſs the Ruſſians, and prevent their receiving any ſupplies of proviſions; they have already ſucceeded in cutting off two conſiderable convoys, and will prove very diſtreſſing to the Ruſſian army, if not removed. Marſhal Romanzow has taken meaſures, and made diſpoſitions for diſpoſſeſſing them, which it is imagined he will effect.*"

Feb. 22. Laſt Friday came on to be heard at Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, before Baron Perrot, Juſtice Willes, and Doctors Ducarel, Calvert and Compton, a cauſe of appeal, brought from the Vice Admiralty Court of Newfoundland, to the High Court of Admiralty of England, and from thence to the Delegates, by James Summers, maſter and claimant of the ſhip Betſey, and of the cargo on board the ſame, conſiſting of Teas, which was ſeized by the commander of one of his Majeſty's ſhips, for having an erazed cocket on board; when the Judges reverſed the decree of the two courts below, and reſtored the ſhip and cargo to the owners.

Feb. 23. Letters from the Lower Elbe, dated the 8th inſt. adviſe, that they have received intelligence from Ruſſia, that the ſeditious increaſe daily in numbers, and that they are computed by many to amount to 100,000, but others ſay they do not exceed 40,000. Theſe letters add, that couriers had been ſent to the allied courts, and that a neighbouring one had given for anſwer, that they were reſolved to furniſh to Ruſſia the ſuccours ſtipulated by treaty, provided they would previouſly return the provinces which had been obliged to be ceded by the treaty of Neuſtadt.

Extract of a Letter from Haerlem, Feb. 11.

"A public paper received here from the frontiers of Poland, gives us the following intelligence: "We are not yet certain who is the adventurer, who takes on himſelf the name of Peter III. It is ſaid he is at the head of 100,000 men, as well Coſſacks as Calmucs, and has made himſelf maſter of the regiment of Orenbourg. General Bibikow, who was ſent to reduce the rebels to reaſon, is ſaid to have been obliged by his own troops to ſubmit to the Chief of the Mutineers, and to pay him homage, to ſave his life. This pretended Peter expreſſes himſelf in his manifeſtoes in a moſt tender and inſinuating manner; he declares he has no pretenſions himſelf to the crown, but does all for his dear child, the Grand Duke Paul, whom he declares to be the only legitimate heir. He diſcharges the people from all their late impoſts, and declares that, as ſoon as he has placed the crown on the head of him to whom it of right belongs, he ſhall retire to a diſtant convent, and end his days in peace."

This morning an expreſs arrived with ſome diſpatches from Lord Viſcount Stormont, and another from Sir Joſeph Yorke, at the Hague; the laſt is ſaid to contain ſome diſagreeable accounts received from a northern court.

The death of the Grand Signor will probably make a great change in the preſent poſture of affairs. It is ſaid that the Empreſs carried on the war with the greater vigour, having been irritated by ſome expreſſions which were ſaid to have fallen from the Grand Signor juſt before the beginning of the war; be that as it may, the riſings in Ruſſia, and the late ill ſucceſs of the Ruſſians againſt Siliſtria, may incline both parties to think of peace, more eſpecially if the Empreſs ſhould lower a little in her demands.

The four regiments of foot on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, which are to be embarked at Corke, are ſaid to be deſtined two for Boſton, one for Virginia, and one for South-Carolina.

It is talked that ſeveral ſail of the line, and ſix frigates, are to rendezvous at Spithead the 12th of April, and to have their full complement of marines on board.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in London, dated Feb. 18, 1774.

"The Treatment of the Tea in America has excited great Wrath here, but how that will vent itſelf is not yet known, except that ſome Part of it has fallen upon Dr. Franklin, perhaps from a Suſpicion that he inſtigated the Oppoſition to its Importation. This however is not the given Reaſon. His returning to Boſton Hutchinſon's and Oliver's Letters, is held out to the Public as the great Offence for which he is deprived of his Office. As I am well acquainted with ſeveral of the Doctor's Friends and Enemies in this Country, I have had an Opportunity of hearing almoſt every Thing, which has been alledged for and againſt him, and I am convinced that the following is a juſt Account of his Conduct in that Tranſaction. Thoſe Letters (with others of a prior Date and like Tendency) had for ſome Time been ſhewn about here to ſeveral Perſons in eminent Stations. At laſt they fell into the Hands of a Gentleman, who produced them to Dr. Franklin, in order to convince him of the *Truth of a Fact*, the *Poſſibility* of which the Doctor had before in Converſation *denied*, viz. *That the ſending Troops to Boſton, and other Meaſures ſo offenſive to the People of New-England, did not ariſe from any inimical Diſpoſition in this Country towards them, but were projected, propoſed and ſolicited, by ſome of the principal and beſt eſteemed of their own People.* On peruſing the Letters the Doctor gave up the Point, and candidly acknowledged himſelf convinced. He thought, however, that it might have a good Effect, if he could convince the Leaders in Boſton of the ſame Truth, ſince it would remove much of their Reſentment againſt Britain as a harſh unkind Mother, lay the Blame where it ought to lay, and by that Means promote a Reconciliation. He therefore *obtained Leave* from the Gentleman to ſend over the Letters, but with a *Promiſe*, that they ſhould only be ſhewn to a few Perſons, not printed, nor any Copies taken, and the Originals returned. This *Injunction* the Doctor actually ſent with the Let-

ters to the Committee of Correſpondence, but the Aſſembly found Means to evade it, and printed them. They however took up the Matter in the Light he intended it, and reſolved that all their Grievances had originated from thoſe Perſons.---If the Miniſtry here had been diſpoſed to a Reconciliation, as they ſometimes pretend to be, this was giving a fair Opening, which they might have thanked the Doctor for; but they choſe rather to abuſe him, and, at the Hearing before the Privy Council on an Addreſs of the Maſſachuſetts Aſſembly for the Removal of the Governors, indecently ſuffered the Sollicitor-General to wander from the Point before them into a long ſtudied Invective againſt him, who was there only as a public Meſſenger, charged with that Addreſs to his Majeſty. Wedderburne's Speech is ſince printed; but as every Body except the Courtiers had exclaimed at the Scurrility of it, they ſeem to have been aſhamed of it when in black and white, and have omitted much of it, ſo that compared to the verbal Speech the printed one is perfectly decent."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated Feb. 19, 1774.

"The Miniſterial People here are outrageouſly angry with Dr. Franklin. They took Occaſion, when he was attending the Committee of Council with the Petition of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to ſet the Solicitor-General upon him, who, leaving the Buſineſs that was before their Lordſhips, in a virulent Invective of an Hour, filled with Scurrility, abuſed him perſonally, to the great Entertainment of Thirty-five Lords of the Privy-Council, who had been purpoſely invited as to a Bull-baiting, and not one of them had the Senſe to reflect on the Impropriety and Indecency of treating, in ſo ignominious a Manner, a Public Meſſenger, whoſe Character in all Nations, ſavage as well as civilized, uſed to be deemed ſacred, and his Perſon under public Protection, even when coming from an Enemy; nor did one of them check the Orator's Extravagance, and recal him to the Point under Conſideration, but generally appeared much delighted, chuckling, laughing, and ſometimes loudly applauding.------I did not before think it poſſible for any Perſons in their Stations to behave in a Manner ſo extremely unbecoming, eſpecially when ſitting in a judicial Capacity.------ I never was in America, but I do not believe that any Judges or Juſtices of any of your inferior Courts in the back Counties would have conducted themſelves with ſo little Dignity, or have diſgraced themſelves ſo much, as to ſuffer a Lawyer to treat even a Criminal at their Bar with ſuch Outrage.---Luckily, however, for the Doctor, thoſe Actions of his, which they pitched upon to vilify him for, in the Opinion of all good and ſenſible Men here, were two as truly virtuous and good Actions, as any which dignify human Nature. The firſt being an Endeavour to leſſen the Reſentment of New-England towards Britain, by convincing that Country that the ſending of Troops, and other Meaſures they complained of, did not take their Riſe from an inimical Diſpoſition towards them here, but were originally planned and recommended by ſome of their own People. This he effected, by returning thither the Governor's Letters. The other was the Doctor's endeavouring to prevent Bloodſhed between two private Perſons, by avowing publidly that Tranſaction. Had Adminiſtration been really diſpoſed to a Reconciliation with America, it might have made a good Uſe of the firſt Diſcovery, diſmiſſed the two Miſchief-makers, reverſed the Meaſures, and reſtored Harmony between the two Countries. But inſtead of thanking him for giving them ſo good an Opening, they ſeem ready to crucify him.---It was formerly ſaid, *Bleſſed are the Peace-makers*; and the *ſaving of a Citizen*, among the antient Romans, was thought to merit particular Honours; but the Morals of our Court, it ſeems, are different, and the very Reverſe of thoſe taught by Philoſophers and the Goſpel.----Being, however, ſatisfied within, the Doctor ſtood the Abuſe extremely well, and felt the Advantage of a good Conſcience, which wonderfully ſupports a Man on ſuch Occaſions, beyond what could be imagined without Trial;---and he has had the Satisfaction to find, that he has loſt no Friends by this Attempt to diſgrace them;---his Houſe has ever ſince been filled with Viſitants, who come purpoſely to ſhew their Regard for him, and expreſs their Indignation at the unworthy Treatment he received.----Some, who could not come, have written him Letters to the ſame Purpoſe. Wedderburne's Speech is printed, to ſpread the Defamation wider; but, being a little aſhamed of it, they have left out of it much of the Ribaldry, ſo that, compared with what it was, is now a very decent Performance.----The Doctor intends, however, before his Departure, I hear, to give it a full Anſwer.----It was with great Reluctance, I am told, that the Poſtmaſters-General diſmiſſed him from his Office. They knew his long and faithful Services in that Department, but the Orders they received from the Miniſtry were ſo poſitive, that they could not refuſe obeying them, without giving great Offence. When People give weak Reaſons for ſtrong Reſentment, one is apt to ſuſpect they are not the true ones; ſo I fancy ſometimes, that the Doctor's returning thoſe Letters could not be the Foundation of all this Fury, and that poſſibly the Preface to the Boſton Pamphlet, the Pruſſian Edict, and the Rules for diminiſhing a Great Empire, are ſuſpected to be his, and yet not mentioned, leſt the Attention of the Public ſhould be more turned towards thoſe Pieces, which are thought to expoſe the late Meaſures too poignantly.

"Fleets and Troops are talked of, to be ſent to America, but what they are to do when they come there, I am at a Loſs to know, except it be to ſieze Individuals, and ſend them hither to be puniſhed----God give us all a little more Wiſdom."

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

Your inſerting the following (occaſioned by reading the Ill-uſage of the worthy Dr. FRANKLIN *in the Packet of this Day) in your next, will oblige* Your Friend, and conſtant Reader,

Philadelphia, April 18, 1774. AN ENGLISHMAN.

BLUSH! Albion, bluſh! at the unmanly Rage
Thy Sons aſſume in this degen'rate Age;
Where Worth, like FRANKLIN's, meets a vile Reward,
And Infamy, like *Wedderburne*'s, Regard.
Say, ſhall the Man, who, worn with Age, has ſtood
The Teſt of Senates * for his Country's Good,
Who nobly dar'd to right that Country's Wrong,
Bear the foul Slander of a Turn-coat's † Tongue?
While venal Judges, who diſgrace the Name,
And Robes they wear, ſhall loud applaud the ſame.
His Fame ſhall live, while *Wedderburne*'s ſhall die,
(Tho' "Hear him"---"Hear him"---was the partial Cry.)
To Ages live within each generous Breaſt,
Of Monuments the nobleſt and the beſt.
His Country (tho' inſulted) too ſhall raiſe
A grateful Tribute to her Servant's Praiſe;
Amply repay the Loſs he there ſuſtain'd,
When her juſt Cauſe he 'gainſt her Foes maintain'd.---
Thus ſhall he riſe, while *Wedderburne* ſhall fall,
Abhor'd, deſpis'd, contemn'd, and curs'd by all.

* *His Examination before the Houſe of Commons.*
† Wedderburne *deſerted the Public Cauſe, and joined the Miniſtry.*

Letters by the Packet, and by Captain All, from London, inform, That the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and Mr. Dunning, are retained as Counſel for our Proprietaries, in the Diſpute which ſubſiſts between them and the Government of Connecticut, about the Lands at Wyoming, on the Saſquehanna; which, it is ſuppoſed, will ſoon be determined by his Majeſty in Council.

Captain All left the Downs the 20th of February, in Company with Captain Falconer, for this Port; on the 28th of laſt Month, in Lat. 41, Long. 32: 30, he ſpoke the Ship Nelly, Captain M'Curdy, from Glaſgow for Virginia, 22 Days out; the next Day ſpoke the Brig Betſey, from Boſton for Cadiz, but could not learn the Maſter's Name; on the 9th Inſtant, in Lat. 38, Long. 63, 11th, in Lat. 38: 33, Long. 68: 30, he ſpoke a Schooner, from North-Carolina for Nova Scotia, 5 Days out. With Captain All came Paſſengers, Mr. James Potts, Mr. Richard Vaux, and Mr. Henry Davidſon.

Captain Chatham, from Cadiz, on the 7th Inſtant, in Lat. 37, Long. 72, met with the Wreck of a Schooner, which he ſuppoſes to have been overſet a few Days before in a Squall; ſhe was loaded with Indian Corn, bound from North-Carolina for Plymouth, in New-England. Captain Chatham ſaved her Papers, from which it appeared ſhe was owned by Iſaac Drew, of Uxberry, and commanded by Rufus Ripley, of Kingſton; the People it is thought were all loſt.

Laſt Sunday the Brig King George, Captain Shewell, returned to this Port. He left our Capes the 31ſt ult. bound to Gibraltar, but on the 2d Inſtant, in Lat. 37: 9, Long. 71: 30, he met with a violent Gale of Wind, in which the Veſſel was laid on her Beam Ends for ſome Time; on cutting away the Mainmaſt, ſhe righted again, but he loſt every Thing off his Deck.---On the 5th, in Lat. 31: 41, Long. 69, he ſpoke a Brig, Captain Bogart, from New-York for Surrinam, with Paſſengers on board, out 4 Days, who had loſt ſome Hoops from his Quarters in the above Gale, otherwiſe Paſſengers and all well.

Captain Vicary, from Cadiz, on the 22d ult. in Lat. 23: 11, ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Abraham Porter, from Virginia for Barbados, out 23 Days.

Captain Miller, arrived at New-York from London, on the 31ſt ult. in Lat. 42, Long. 54, ſpoke the Ship Philadelphia, Captain Willet, from this Port for Londonderry, 8 Days out.

Captain Jefferies, alſo arrived at New-York, in Lat. 27: 31, Long. 59: 14, ſpoke with Captain Reid, in a Snow, from this Port for Barbados;----and on the 7th Inſtant, in Lat. 38: 11, Long. 71, he ſpoke a Ship, from Virginia, bound for Glaſgow.

On Saturday laſt arrived here from South-Carolina, General ROEPSTORFF, *late Commander in Chief at St. Croix, accompanied by Captain Bange.*

Suddenly departed this Life, on Monday, the 11th Inſtant, Mr. JOSEPH FRAZER, *of this City.-----In the Courſe of his various Dealings he always ſupported an honeſt upright Character.----His Family and Friends greatly lament their Loſs.*

On Thurſday laſt died, after a ſhort Illneſs, Miſs JAMES, *Daughter of* ABEL JAMES, *Eſq; Merchant, of this City.---The Sweetneſs of this amiable young Lady's Diſpoſition greatly endeared her to all her Connexions, and her Piety in this Life entitles her to Happineſs hereafter.*

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer held here laſt Week, the following Perſons received Sentence of Death, viz. James Swaine, for murdering his Wife; a Mulattoe Woman, for murdering her Child; Barnaby Ripton, for counterfeiting Money; Joſeph Price, James Hambleton, Richard Birch, Thomas Stephens, and Conrad Founder, for Burglary.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captain Aſhmead, in London; M'Culloch, at Belfaſt; Jann, at Sligo; M'Clenahan, at Waterford; and the Captains Curry, Hunter and George, at Londonderry.

From Maryland. The Sally, Buchanan; and the Brothers, Creamer, at Deal.

There will be a *public Examination* for *Premiums* in the Grammar School of the *College* in this City, on Tueſday next, to begin at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon; and the Company of the Parents of the Scholars, and any other Perſons who pleaſe to attend, will be very acceptable to the *Truſtees* and *Maſters*.

WILMINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOL.

On Tueſday, May 3d, will be held the *Spring Viſitation* of the public Grammar School in this *Borough*; when the different Claſſes will be examined in the *Languages, Mathematics*, and other Parts of Literature, and ſundry *Oratorial* Exerciſes delivered, in Preſence of the *Truſtees* and *Viſitors*; who are-----

Richard M'William, John Stapler, James Lea, George Read, Theodore Maurice, John Jones, and Thomas Duff, Eſquires, Rev. Mr Philip Reading, Rev. Mr. Lawrence Girelius, Nicholas Way, M. D. Meſſieurs Jonas Stidham, George Evans, Joſeph Shalcroſs, Vincent Gilpin, and Jonathan Dawes, all of *New-Caſtle County*, on Delaware; and alſo----

Rev. Dr. Richard Peters, Rector of Chriſt-Church, Rev. Dr. William Smith, Provoſt of the College, Rev. Mr. Jacob Duché, Thomas Mifflin, and Myers Fiſher, Eſquires, Meſſieurs Thomas Gilpin, Joſeph Pemberton, and Benjamin Wynkoop, all of the *City of Philadelphia*. The Company of the Parents of the Scholars, and ſuch other Perſons as pleaſe to attend, will be highly acceptable at all ſuch Viſitations, which are regularly held every Year, viz. the 1ſt Tueſday in May, and the 3d Tueſday in October.

N. B. This School is founded upon the moſt *liberal* and *catholic* Plan, for inſtructing Youth in the *Engliſh Tongue*, the *Latin* and *Greek* Languages, and in *Writing, Arithmetic, Geography*, and the practical Branches of *Mathematics*, ſuch as *Surveying, Navigation*, &c.---The *Latin School* has been ſome Time opened, and ſupplied with an able *Maſter*, and one *Aſſiſtant*; and the Engliſh School is now to be opened, and a third Maſter employed. The Plan of this uſeful Inſtitution would have been ſooner laid before the *Public*, if *Scholars* had not offered for it in much larger Numbers than could be accommodated in the old *School-Houſe*. But the *Truſtees* having now compleated a large and elegant *New-Building*, on a high and beautiful Situation, they are able at Length to proſecute their Plan in its full Extent, and beg Leave to aſſure the Public, that the utmoſt Attention will be paid to the Education and Morals of the Youth, and the ſtated Viſitations and Examinations be regularly kept up. Board is to be had at a reaſonable Rate, among an induſtrious and orderly People, and in a Borough where there is a plentiful and good Market, with a conſiderable Commerce and eaſy Intercourſe with other Parts of this Continent, as well as the Weſt-Indies. The Truſtees are incorporated by CHARTER from the Honorable Proprietaries of Pennſylvania.

¶¶¶ The Continuation of the Papers on the *Connecticut* Claim is deferred this Week for Want of Room.

*** The Members of the ST. GEORGE's SOCIETY, are deſired to attend their annual Meeting, at the City Tavern, on Saturday, the 23d Inſtant, being ST. GEORGE's DAY, Dinner to be on the Table at Three o' Clock; the Buſineſs to begin preciſely at One. RICHARD PETERS, jun. Secretary.

☞ The MEMBERS of "The SOCIETY of *Engliſhmen* and *Sons of Engliſhmen*, eſtabliſhed in PHILADELPHIA, for the Advice and Aſſiſtance of *Engliſhmen* in Diſtreſs," are requeſted to attend their annual Meeting, on Saturday, the 23d Inſtant (being St. George's Day) at Carpenters-Hall, at One o' Clock in the Afternoon WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.

N. B. Several Members to be balloted for.

§§§ ADVERTISEMENTS omitted this Week, ſhall be inſerted in our next.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Peggy, S. Wilſon, Brig Ann, J. Chatham, and Brig Carpenter, J. Vicary, from Cadiz. Brig Harriot, J. Club, Barcelona. Brig George, J. Wilſon, Madeira. Brig Lowther, M. Power, Barbados. Brig Union, J. M'Kevers, Dominica. Brig Monmouth, S. Devonſhire, Hiſpaniola. Schooner Hetty, J. Scott, Honduras. Ship Richard Penn, I. All, London. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, and Ship Morris, T. Bell, S. Carolina. Schooner Betſey, E. Rogers, Boſton. Sloop Induſtry, T. Hutchins, Bermuda. Schooner Lively, T. Boyles, Salem, N. E. Sloop Norfolk Packet, F. Gilbert, Sloop Charlotte, J. Irwin, Schooner Bumper, T. Peaton, and Schooner Polly, J. Watſon, Virginia. Schooner Becky, J. Langford, Georgia. Schooner Pennſylvania Packet, G. Teague, from Maryland.

OUTWARDS. Ship Morris, T. Bell, for Cadiz. Brig George, J. Wilſon, and Brig Harriot, J. Club, Liſbon. Sloop Induſtry, T. Hutchins, Bermuda. Schooner Betſey, E. Rogers, for Boſton.

CLEARED. Ship Centurion, W. Kerlin, to Liſbon. Brig Venus, P. Barry, and Sloop Betſey, J. Kerr, Jamaica. Sloop Hannah, A. Lowell, Piſcataqua. Sloop Potowmack, G. Rowe, Maryland. Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Boſton. Brig Hope, J. Potts, and Sloop Fanny, W. Allibone, to Dominica

Philadelphia, April 19, 1774.

On FRIDAY next (the 22d Inſtant) at Nine o' Clock in the Morning, at

WILLIAM SITGREAVES's Vendue-houſe, the upper End of Second-ſtreet,

WILL begin the Sale of a large and neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the Seaſon.

WHEREAS RANDLE MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, Merchant, hath at ſundry Times advertiſed, acquainting his Friends and Cuſtomers of his declining Trade, and that he was under the Neceſſity of ſettling his Affairs, requeſting all Perſons indebted to him to pay off their Debts and Balances, which were become due, to which little Regard has been paid; he is now under the indiſpenſible Neceſſity of obtaining Payment, in order to pay his Debts here and in England, he muſt acquaint all Perſons indebted to him in the different Provinces and Counties, that unleſs their Debts are diſcharged before the 10th of May next, he muſt put them into Attornies Hands to recover, which they may depend he will abſolutely do, as it is out of his Power to give longer Indulgence.

As he is obliged to be much from Town, he has impowered JOHN MITCHELL, in Front-ſtreet, and JOHN BROWN, his Clerk, to receive his Debts, and either of their Receipts ſhall be ſufficient Diſcharges.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD by

DANIEL WILLIAMS, and SONS,

At their Store, in Front-ſtreet, between the Coffee-houſe and Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A NEAT Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon. Tbc. 6 W.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN PEMBERTON,

BAR-IRON, good in Quality: AMERICAN STEEL, in Bliſter and in the Faggot; Cart, Waggon and Chair Boxes, Iron Morters and Peſtles; and a Quantity of well cured GINSENG.

MARGARET DUNCAN

HAS juſt imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, a neat and general Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon, which ſhe will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at her Store, in Second-ſtreet, five Doors below Arch-ſtreet.

She daily expects a further Supply of Goods from London, Briſtol and Liverpool.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

ABOUT 20 Acres of Land, near Fair-hill Meeting-houſe, adjoining Lands of Thomas Bond, jun. Richard Waln, John Dickinſon, Eſq; and Joſeph Marriott, in the Northern Liberties of this City. For Terms, apply to OWEN JONES, JOSEPH MARRIOTT, or CHARLES WEST.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 4th day of May next, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 7 o'clock in the evening, one moiety or equal half part (the whole into two equal parts to be divided) of and in certain meſſuages, tenements and workſhops, commonly called and known by the name of the China Manufactory, and the like moiety of a lot or piece of ground, whereon the ſame works are erected, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, 232 feet, and in rear or depth, on Wicacoa Lane, 319 feet, containing by computation one acre and an half; together with the like moiety of ſundry implements uſed in the buſineſs of China-making; which moiety is ſubject to a groundrent of £ 17: 15: 6, currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Gouſe Bonnin; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 5th day of May next, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, and on the ſouth ſide of Taylor's alley; lately in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Walter Shee, containing in breadth, on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, 20 feet, and in length or depth about 119 feet; bounded by meſſuages and ground of James Stuart, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of £ 17: 19: 1, currency, payable in Spaniſh dollars to George Gray, Eſq; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 6th day of May next, at the houſe of the Widow Gilbert, in the Northern Liberties, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain genteel three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the bank of the river Delaware, at the north end of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 17 feet, and in depth from Front-ſtreet to King or Water-ſtreet; bounded northward with Vine-ſtreet, eaſtward with Water-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by a meſſuage or tenement, late of Jeſſe Williamſon, and weſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a groundrent of £ 11, currency, per annum; and to the yearly rent or ſum of 17s. ſterling, being deemed the proportionable part of the Proprietaries thirds; late the eſtate of the ſaid Jeſſe Williamſon; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 7th day of May next, at the houſe of James Riddle, near the play-houſe, in the diſtrict of Southwark, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain vacant lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſterly ſide of Paſſyunk road, nearly oppoſite to the place of ſale, containing in front, on the ſaid road, about 20 feet, and in depth about 165 feet; bounded by ground appertaining to the eſtate of Daniel Jones, deceaſed, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Three Pounds, currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Peter Broades and John Philip Mertz; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 9th day of May next, at the houſe of George Beheoven, in Kenſington, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth north and ſouth 202 feet and an half, and in depth 360 feet; bounded by Hanover and Marlborough-ſtreets, and by ground of Edward Duffield, and others; ſubject to a certain Mrs. Margaret Forſter's right of dower therein; late the eſtate of James Forſter, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a Dutch Servant Woman, who has five Years and one Month to ſerve, and is capable of doing all Kinds of Houſe Work, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs, is very hearty and ſtrong. Enquire of Capt. HUGH BOWES, in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe Wench, this Country born, 23 Years of Age, hath had the Small-pox and Meaſles, is very handy, brought up on a Farm, but may do very well in the City. The Cauſe of her being ſold is her Maſter's removing out of the Province, and ſhe not willing to go, as her Parents live near Philadelphia. Enquire of MARY JENKINS, at the Sign of the Coneſtogoe Waggon, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 18, 1774.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

BROKE out of Priſon, laſt night, a certain WILLIAM HARRIS, a native of Virginia, about 5 feet 9 inches high, 25 years of age, well made, full faced, much tanned, and having lately had the ſmall-pox is marked therewith, the marks ſtill appearing freſh, his hair ſhort, curled and ſandy. Had on a white rankeen jacket, new leather breeches, and an old hat, under which he generally wears a handkerchief or cap. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Harris, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall be paid the above reward by PETER ROBESON.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1774.

A FRESH PARCEL OF

CLEAN SPRING BARLEY,

JUST COME TO HAND,
TO BE GIVEN OUT FOR SEED, BY

FRANCIS WADE,

At his BREWERY, at the Corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets,

WHERE Maſters of Veſſels, and others, may be ſupplied with BOTTLED BEER as uſual, or by leaving their Orders at the Store of Meſſieurs ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS, nearly oppoſite ſaid WADE's old Brewery, in Water-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge. *Tfaſ.*

FISHING-TACKLE.

Made and ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Dwelling-houſe, up the Alley, near the Sign of the George *Inn, in* Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, *a neat Aſſortment of* FISHING-TACKLE, *viz.*

RODS of ſeveral Sorts; Pocket-reels in Caſes, containing ſix, eight, ten and twelve Lines fitted, in each Caſe; Hooks of all Sizes, from the Minew to the largeſt Cod; Silk, Horſe-hair and Thread Lines, of various Sizes and Lengths; Deep-ſeas, with or without Leads and Lines; Braſs Wheels, Swivels, artificial Minews and Flies; Floats, with or without Corks, of ſundry Sizes; beſt Graſs or Indian Weed; Gut; Landing, Caſting and Minew Nets; Baſkets, Trimmers, *&c.* *&c.* as neatly fitted as at any Fiſhing-Tackle Shop in *London.*

JOSEPH STILES.

N. B. Good Allowance will be made to thoſe who buy a Quantity to ſell again.

New-Caſtle County, April 2, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at one o' clock, on Monday, the 25th inſtant, at the dwelling houſe of Thomas Hamilton, in the Borough of Wilmington, a variety of Houſhold Goods, alſo a Sloop, called the Goldfinch, with her appurtenances, now lying at Mr. William Hemphill's wharff; taken in execution as the property of ſaid Hamilton, and others, and to be ſold by

¶ JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

New-Caſtle County, April 2, 1774.

BY virtue of writs to me directed, at two o'clock, on Thurſday, the 28th inſtant, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Mr. ----- Jones, inn-keeper, at Middletown, a certain plantation, and tract or parcel of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate between Mount-pleaſant and Middletown, in St. George's Hundred, containing about 150 acres; being bounded with lands of Thomas Witherſpoon, Boaz Boyce, Robert Haughey, and others; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Germantown, April 12, 1774.

ALL thoſe that are indebted to the Eſtate of WILLIAM STREPER, late of Germantown, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to come and ſettle their reſpective Balances; and likewiſe thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, on or before the 27th Day of May next, without expecting any further Notice from us, MAGDALENA STREPER, Executrix,
LEONARD STREPER, Executor.

To be ſold by ſaid Executors, a Lot of Land, being in the ſaid Townſhip of Germantown, lying on Cheſtnut-hill, by the Road Side, and next to the Sign of the Ship Tavern; it contains about 12 acres; there is on ſaid Lot a Well of good Water, a good Stone Houſe, and 2½ Acres of Orchard, the Reſt good Plow Land, it is pleaſantly ſituate, and would ſuit well for a Gentleman's Country Seat. For Terms, apply as above †

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS a certain perſon, who called himſelf John Henry, ſaid he lived in or near Lancaſter, in Pennſylvania, and that he had a father living there, by the name of James Henry; the ſaid perſon appeared to be about 30 years of age, wore a lightiſh mixed coloured coat, jacket and breeches, and a grey half-worn ſurtout; he is a perſon of a middle ſize, broad face, freſh complexion, buſhy brown hair, who ſtole a mare from one Jacob Miller, of Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, and brought her over to me, the ſubſcriber, inn-keeper, at the Pine tavern, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and in a fraudulent manner, ſwapt the ſaid mare away with me, for a brown ſtallion, with a large ſtar in his forehead, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, and goes remarkably wide behind. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid impoſture and thief, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and I have the horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, for the horſe only.

April 12, 1774. § THOMAS MURPHY.

Cheſter County, Fourth-Month 11, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in New-Garden townſhip, in the night of the 27th of laſt month, a darkiſh bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, 8 years old, ſhod all round, paces and trots, has a large ſtar in his face, his back high, ſtands crooked on his joints, a low carriage, had a large mane and ſhortiſh tail, one if not both of his hind feet white, has a hole or faulty place on the upper ſide of one fore hoof. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, on my receipt of the horſe and conviction of the thief, or Forty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, for the horſe alone, paid by JACOB LINDLEY. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Mill-creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant boy, named MICHAEL DOHERTY, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, and well ſet, with ſtrait brown hair, and full broad face, not freſh coloured, but rather of a duniſh white or ſomewhat freckled, a ſhort neck, and big head; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, of this country make, about half worn, a big jacket, not made for him, of light coloured cloth, with mohair buttons, and a flap over the button holes, old ſhirt, tow trowſers, old ſhoes, with buckles, and ſtockings of two colours. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Fourth-Month 5, 1774. ‖ JAMES JACKSON.

Annapolis, April 7, 1774.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis, the two following ſervants, viz. JOHN FOGARTHY, an Iriſhman, a free-willer, about 22 years of age, by trade a bricklayer, about 5 feet 10 inches high, red complexion, wears his own hair, but is ſhort and remarkably red; had on, and took with him, an old blue cloth coat, much worn, an old felt hat, double breaſted ſwanſkin jacket, thickſet breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, and has with him a Free-maſon's apron. CHARLES SAWYER, an Engliſhman, a convict, by trade a bricklayer, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 21 years of age; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, bearſkin coat and breeches, old brown cloth waiſtcoat, much patched, yarn ſtockings, new country made ſhoes; wears his own black ſhort hair, large eye-brows, and looks very ſulky. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

THOMAS PRICE.

N. B. They ſtole, and took with them, a plain SILVER WATCH, maker's name and number unknown. ¶

Annapolis, April 3, 1774.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, two ſervant men, viz. RICHARD SADLER, an Iriſhman, is a ſtout well made man, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, wears his own dark coloured hair, and is a plaiſterer by trade; had on, and took with him, one light coloured bearſkin coat and breeches, one white Ruſſia drilling coat and breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, and ſingle channel pumps. JOHN WAKEFIELD, a plaiſterer by trade, is a ſquare well made man, about 40 years of age, has a broad flat face, pale complexion, and is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; his dreſs nearly the ſame as the other's, only his ſhoes are new and country made. The above two men went off together, and carried their tools, ſuch as trowels, hammers, &c. with them. Whoever ſecures them in any goal, ſo that I get them, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either of them, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

RUN away, laſt Sunday, from the ſubſcriber, living in Donegal townſhip, Lancaſter county, a Dutch ſervant man, named JACOB HARMAN, about 30 years of age; had on, when he went away, a ſhort blue coat, red waiſtcoat, lined with green, a pair of middling good buckſkin breeches, blue ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes, lately ſoaled, one braſs buckle, one ſteel ditto. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in Lancaſter goal, ſhall receive FIFTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 12, 1774. ‖ JOHN TILLER.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, the 3d or 4th of March laſt, two HORSES, one of them a dark bay, has a ſmall ſtar on his forehead, a white ſpot on his noſe, and one white eye, is a remarkably ſtrong made horſe, paces and trots; the other is a bright bay horſe, with a white face, and has loſt one of his eyes; they both went off together, and were ſeen near Miner's tavern, on the Philadelphia road. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſes, and brings them to Mr. Alexander Anderſon, Poſt-rider, at any tavern on the road, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, paid by

§ JOHN BENNETT, or ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

RUN away, on Monday, the 28th of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Bethlehem townſhip, Hunterdon county, and province of New-Jerſey, a ſervant man, named WILLIAM NICKLE, of Germany, is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlim built, very much marked with the ſmall-pox, long noſe, thick lips, freſh coloured, fair hair, and ſtoop ſhouldered, can ſpeak but little Engliſh, and ſays he was formerly a Soldier in the German ſervice; had on, when he went away, a blue broadcloth jacket, with mohair buttons, has been turned, an under flowered ditto, with horn buttons, ſtriped holland trowſers, with linen breeches under them, one pair of blue and white cotton ſtockings, one pair of grey coloured coarſe yarn ditto, ſtrong ſhoes, with odd buckles, a ſmall half-worn felt hat, the brim cut in the faſhion, one fine ſhirt, with the wriſtbands ſtitched in the Dutch form, and generally wears the collar buttoned behind. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN BEEMER.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living in Martick townſhip, Lancaſter county, the 25th of March laſt, a ſorrel roan MARE, white face, trots and paces, ſeven years old, middle ſize, curly mane and tail, inclining to white. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM TURNER. ¶

TAKEN up, on the 7th of December laſt, by the ſubſcriber, living in Linn townſhip, Northampton county, in Pennſylvania, a ſtray white HORSE, about 12 or 13 hands high, and paces, has no brand nor ear-mark, very apt to jump fences. The owner may have him again, on proving his property, and paying charges, by applying to

¶ PHILIP MOSOUR.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 27th of March laſt, a ſorrel MARE, with a bald face, about 10 years old, or upwards, about 14 hands high, has neither brand nor ear-mark, as can be known, paces and trots well. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away. LEONARD ELMAKER. ¶

New-Caſtle, April 11, 1774.

WHEREAS *SARAH*, my Wife, hath for a conſiderable Time paſt behaved herſelf in a very diſorderly and unbecoming Manner, and much injured my Property.----- And whereas alſo a certain *EDWARD M'CLURE*, under Pretence of being in Partnerſhip with me, hath, as I have been informed, at different Times, taken up Goods in the City of *Philadelphia* on our joint Account, without my Knowledge or Conſent.----Theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons whatſoever from truſting or giving Credit to my ſaid Wife SARAH, or to the ſaid EDWARD M'CLURE, on my Account, as I will pay no Debts of their, or either of their, contracting, after the Date hereof. *JOHN ANDERSON.* §

Philadelphia, April 13, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near Buſſeltown, in Lower-Dublin, on the firſt day of April inſtant, a black HORSE, 14 hands high, about 12 or 14 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN KEEN. §

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Saturday, the 30th day of this inſtant April, at the mills hereafter mentioned,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, ſituate in the townſhip of Heidelberg, in Berks county, together with 250 acres of land thereto belonging, be the ſame more or leſs; the mills are turned by large and conſtant ſtreams of water, and are very well accuſtomed; the land is tolerable good and very well timbered.

Alſo 147 acres of good unimproved land, exceedingly well timbered, with hickory, white oak, maple, &c. part of the tract whereon Frederick Weiſer, deceaſed, lately dwelt, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip of Heidelberg. This tract will be divided into three or four different parcels, and ſold ſeparately.

Late the eſtate of the ſaid Frederick Weiſer, and ſold by the ſubſcribers, by virtue of a power given them in his will for that purpoſe. The conditions will be made known at the day and place of ſale, where due attendance will be given by us, ANNA EMILIA WEISER, EDWARD BIDDLE, and DANIEL LEVAN, junior, Execut. ¶

York-Town, March 24, 1774.

WE, the ſubſcribers, being appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the county of York, to audit the accounts and adjuſt the demands of the ſeveral creditors of Thomas M'Corkle, and Andrew M'Corkle, lately abſconded, do hereby give notice, that, in purſuance of our appointment, we will expoſe to ſale, at the Court in York-town, on Tueſday, the 26th day of April next, all the eſtate, right and title, of the ſaid Thomas and Andrew M'Corkle, of, in and to an improvement and tract of land, in Windſor townſhip, when and where all perſons, having demands againſt the ſaid eſtates, are deſired to attend, to have them adjuſted. THOMAS ARMOR, WILLIAM LEASE, and MICHAEL HAHN, Auditors. ¶

Philadelphia, April 5, 1774.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on the 4th day of next May, at ſeven o' clock in the evening, if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale,

A LOT of LAND, containing 18 acres and 44 perches, lying in the Northern Liberties of this city, about 2 miles and an half from the Court-houſe, being part of the Vineyard tract, and adjoining lands of Robert Morris, Joſeph Shippen, Robert Dove, Andrew Doz, and one Johnſon, is very pleaſantly ſituated, and affords an agreeable ſeat for a country houſe, that commands a view of the adjacent lands, and part of the river Schuylkill; there is between two and three acres of watered meadow by computation, and ſome part of this land has as favourable an aſpect for an early garden, as almoſt any within the ſame diſtance of this city, for which the ſoil ſeems ſuitable, and having ſeveral ſprings of good water on the tract, with a plentiful ſtream that runs through the whole, which may be applied to watering the lands to good advantage; there has been a bleach-yard on the lot, ſome of the bleaching utenſils ſtill remain, which will be ſold at the ſame time; there is a large frame houſe on the lot, which might be ſuitable for a barn; alſo an orchard of natural fruit, with ſome few ſtocks grafted; the whole is under fence, and will be either ſold together or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; a plan of the lot will be exhibited at the London Coffee-houſe, and the place of ſale; ſuch perſons as are deſirous to treat for the ſame, may apply to JOSEPH FOX, WILLIAM PARR, or to

ABEL JAMES, ROWLAND EVANS, JOHN EVANS, OWEN BIDDLE, } Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Doctor Cadwalader Evans, deceaſed.

N. B. Such perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid Doctor EVANS, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted, are requeſted to pay to either of the Executors.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1774.

IN Purſuance of an Order of Orphan's Court, on the 18th Day of April next, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, on the Premiſes, a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Upper-Merion; bounded by Lands of ------ Jones, Reeſe Thomas, deceaſed, Henry Pugh, and Land now or late of Lætitia Penn; containing 100 Acres; late the eſtate of Philip Crickbaum (alias Criſbam) late of Lower-Merion, Yeoman, deceaſed; the Sale to begin at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon.

¶ ELIZABETH CRICKBAUM, Adminiſtratrix.

Fairfax County, Virginia, March 24, 1774.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, for ready money, at the Court-houſe, in Alexandria, on the third Monday in May next,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on the ſouth ſide of Dogue Run, about 4 miles from Pohick Warehouſe, and 6 miles from Alexandria, containing 400 acres, by patent from the Proprietary's Office, joining to land of Col. George Maſon and the eſtate of the late Mr. Daniel French; there are about 50 acres cleared, with a ſmall dwelling and corn-houſe thereon; the ſoil is good and the land well timbered, and it is ſuppoſed 40 acres of good meadow might be made thereon, and a good mill ſeat be had near tide water; alſo convenient to church, mill, and market. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may be ſhewn them, by applying to ELISAS JOHNS, living thereon, or to the ſubſcribers, reſiding near Difficult Bridge. THOMAS LEWIS,
FLEMING PATTERSON.

¶

To be SOLD,

A TWO ſtory brick HOUSE, and brick KITCHEN adjoining it, in Southwark, containing 8 rooms and 6 fire-places; the lot is 20 feet front on Argyle-ſtreet (between Front-ſtreet and the river Delaware, on a line with Almond-ſtreet) and 67 feet deep; it would ſuit either for a ſhop or tavern.---- Alſo two two ſtory brick houſes and kitchens in Gilbert's (commonly called Elfrith's alley) on the ſouth ſide thereof, between Front and Second-ſtreet, and between Mulberry and Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth on ſaid alley 38 feet 8 inches, and in depth 53 feet 6 inches. The ſaid houſes are clear of incumbrance, and the title indiſputable. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. ROBERT M'GILL, Bookbinder and Stationer, the corner of Lætitia-court, Market-ſtreet. ¶

WHEREAS in Purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania, intituled, *An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds for the King's Uſe, and for ſtriking Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for ſinking the ſame*, and by three ſubſequent Acts, for granting to his Majeſty the additional Sum of Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds, the ſaid recited Acts impower the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors of each County in this Province, to rate and value all located, ſurveyed, unimproved Tracts of Land, within their reſpective Counties; and whereas one certain Tract of Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of *Tinicum*, in the County of *Bucks*, containing 1500 Acres, was duly rated by the Aſſeſſors of the ſaid County of *Bucks*, as the Property of one *John Reed*, of *New-York*; and whereas the Owner of the ſaid Tract of Land, hath neglected to pay the Collectors of the ſaid Townſhip, the Sum of Eleven Pounds Five Shillings, which, according to the ſaid Valuation, hath been aſſeſſed and laid upon ſaid Land, as the Proportion thereof, for the Years 1772 and 1773, for ſaid Tax, by the Act impoſed: We the Commiſſioners of the County of *Bucks* aforeſaid, in Purſuance of ſaid Acts, do give Notice, that on the 25th Day of *April* inſt. at the Houſe of *Nicholas Patterſon*, in the Townſhip of *Tinicum* aforeſaid, will be expoſed to ſale, by public Vendue, the abovementioned Tract of Land, or ſuch Part thereof as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid Taxes, and all Charges accruing by Reaſon of Non-payment thereof. The Sale to begin at One o'Clock in the Afternoon. DAVID TWINING, THEOPHILUS FOULKE, PAUL PRESTON.

N. B. The abovementioned Tract of Land was advertiſed in the Gazette, and ſhould have been ſold the ſeventh day of *Auguſt* laſt, for the Payment of the Tax levied thereon in the Year 1772, purſuant to the ſaid Advertiſement; but no Buyers then appearing, the Sale was poſtponed. ¶15*s.*

Philadelphia, March 21, 1774.

To be LETT, on GROUNDRENT,

SUNDRY LOTS of GROUND, a little below South-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets continued, and front on ſaid ſtreets, and a fifty foot ſtreet, that is laid out from Second-ſtreet to Paſſyunk road. Said lots are ſituated on as high, if not the higheſt, ground in the diſtrict, which will render them very healthy and pleaſant. Any perſon deſirous to treat for ſaid lots, may know the terms, by enquiring of THOMAS PRYOR, in Water-ſtreet, betwen Cheſtnut and Market-ſtreets, where the plan of the whole may be ſeen, or of CHARLES PRYOR, in Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets. ¶ 5*s. Tbctf.*

New-Caſtle, March 1, 1774.

WAS committed to my cuſtody ſome time ago, an Iriſh ſervant woman, named *Margaret Smith*, and ſays ſhe belongs to one Thomas Whiteſide, of Cheſter county. Alſo a Negroe man, named *JOE*, has a defect in one of his eyes, and ſays he belongs to one Baſtin Cropper, of Accomack county, Virginia. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, in ſix weeks from the date hereof, or they will be ſold for the ſame, by ROBERT MACK, Goaler. ¶

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POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette*. No. 2365.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER of January 29.

To the Earl of DARTMOUTH.

MY LORD,

THE report to be made upon the petition from the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay againſt their Governors, will have ſo deciſive an influence on the people of that province, that I feel myſelf compelled to addreſs your Lordſhip on the ſubject.

A diſcovery is made, by letters under their own hands, that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor had been ſecretly labouring to ſubvert the chartered rights of the colony, to ſubject the people to arbitrary government, and ſubdue them by military force. It appeared that, to accompliſh theſe ends, they had painted the proceedings of the people in the moſt falſe and odious colours, forging falſhoods where miſrepreſentations would not ſuffice.

All this was conducted under the cloak of ſecret and confidential correſpondence, that the miſchief might come upon them unforeſeen, the cauſes unknown, and the authors undiſcovered.----- The people were to be the victims of a ſecret information, they were to be condemned without being heard, and puniſhed with the heavieſt of all calamities, the loſs of their rights and liberties, without being apprized of the accuſation, or a poſſibility of defence.

The perſons who planned and executed this attrocious and (for upon principles it cannot be deemed leſs) this treaſonable conſpiracy againſt the conſtitution, ſtipulated their expectations of reward.

It was natural that this diſcovery ſhould exaſperate the people to an extreme. They ſaw, in the perſons of thoſe who were thus planning their deſtruction, men bound to them by all the ties of fellow-citizens, and the obligations of gratitude: Men who had been long cheriſhed, truſted, and honoured among them, and who had always profeſſed the moſt zealous attachment, which virtue and gratitude could inſpire, to their rights and intereſts. This was more eſpecially the caſe of their Chief Governor, who was, at that very time, practiſing every art, to fix in the minds of the people an exalted opinion of his warmeſt affection for them, and of his unremitting endeavours to promote their beſt intereſts at the Court of Great-Britain. They ſaw beſides, in the mode of this attempt againſt them, ſomething peculiarly malignant. The Miniſtry were ſufficiently diſpoſed to adopt every ſeverity againſt them. Governor Bernard and the Commiſſioners were ſufficient to keep up their prejudices and paſſions. To poiſon the minds of thoſe in oppoſition, and by that means to deprive the people of every benefit, either from the efforts of that oppoſition, or from a change of Adminiſtration, was the diabolical plan of Mr. Hutchinſon and Mr. Oliver.

Had the popular indignation been followed by the moſt immediate and tragical conſequences, no one could have been ſurprized. Happily, however, the very men whom the Governors had aſperſed, as the ſowers of ſedition and promoters of outrage, prevailed upon them to truſt to his Majeſty's juſtice for redreſs. For this purpoſe the Houſe of *Repreſentatives* have, in humble petition, implored his Majeſty's intervention to remove theſe men, becauſe they have loſt all truſt and confidence with the people. It is this prayer to which you are now to adviſe an anſwer.

It is well worth conſidering, my Lord, what will be the conſequence of an ungracious, irritating anſwer. For ſome years paſt the people of America, and thoſe of Boſton in particular, have been abuſed, miſrepreſented and oppreſſed, beyond the example of the worſt of times. They have ſeen, for a ſeries of years, every repreſentation againſt them received, every application for them rejected. When the authors of the ſecret informations, which tended to bring upon them the diſpleaſure of their Sovereign, the reſentment of Parliament, and to ſubvert their liberties, were providentially diſcovered, and their repreſentations proved falſe and wicked, the conſequence has invariably been the encouragement and reward of thoſe ſo detected. The diſcovery of Governor Bernard's falſe and malignant letters, with the frauds he committed in his office, ſerved only to make him a Baronet, with what is equivalent to an enormous penſion. Mr. Oliver was charged, upon the oaths of ſeveral of his Majeſty's Council, and by their unanimous reſolution, with a moſt dangerous breach of truſt, in having forged minutes of their board, and authenticated them on oath, for the purpoſe of juſtifying a Maſſacre committed by a licentious ſoldiery, and to throw the blame of it upon the people. What was the conſequence? Not puniſhment, but promotion. The people ſaw, with aſtoniſhment and horror, this very man, thus ſtigmatized,* immediately promoted to be their Lieutenant-Governor.

Theſe are facts, my Lord, of public notoriety: They are facts which, ſpeaking to ſtones, would make them capable. Rewards have followed crimes as conſtantly as light the ſun. Promotion and emolument in America have been exactly proportioned to mens perfidy to the people, and their avowed enmity to their immediate country. No people can be ſo dull as not to feel theſe injuries---- no people can be ſo puſillanimous as not to reſent them. Reiterated oppreſſions, detections, complaints and diſappointments, have worked up mens minds to the higheſt pitch of reſentment and deſpair. The meaſure is now full, one drop more may make the waters of bitterneſs overflow, to the deſtruction of the moſt valuable commerce of this country, and the irreparable injury of the whole dominion.

The people of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay have aſked humbly, and waited patiently, for juſtice againſt Mr. Hutchinſon and Mr. Oliver. That the Tax was artfully thrown in to irritate and incenſe them to violence was not their fault. Infamous, inimical and odious, as the Governors have rendered themſelves, they have been ſuffered to ſleep in ſecurity. A confidence in his Majeſty's juſtice-----a hope that the eyes of his Miniſters would be at length opened-----have ſuſpended their reſentment. In my opinion, my Lord, this is the laſt effort of expectation and endurance.

I have not yet heard a denial or publication of the letters, upon which their petition is founded. But it has been ſaid, that the letters cannot be admitted as evidence, unleſs the manner in which they were obtained be declared. This rule of evidence is of the firſt impreſſion, and as rational as it is new. We ought at leaſt to be told in what book of evidence it is to be found; in what court, in what caſe, it was ever urged or admitted.

Governor Hutchinſon has acknowledged in his anſwer to an addreſs from the Council, that ſome of the letters bear his ſignature. They ſtand therefore as matter of record, the verity of which cannot be affected by the manner in which they were obtained. Not that I have heard it even inſinuated by any reputable perſon, that they were procured by any undue means. It ſeems, therefore, that the objection is not that they were unfairly obtained, but that idle, perhaps impertinent, curioſity is not gratified by knowing how they were procured.

When a noble Lord, for ſo his patent obliges me to call him, produced the Eſſay on Woman in the Houſe of Peers, was any enquiry made into the manner of procuring it? On the contrary though it was ſoon proved that the mode of obtaining it was in violation of all honeſty and good faith, did not both Houſes of Parliament proceed to the ſevereſt cenſure, and the Court of King's Bench to the heavieſt judgment againſt the oſtenſible author, upon the evidence of that eſſay ſo flagitiouſly obtained? And are we now to be told that the maleſactions of Mr. Hutchinſon and Mr. Oliver ſhall eſcape puniſhment upon this pretence?

I have dwelt too long upon an objection, utterly contemptible, and which, but for the high and dangerous tendency of it, would not merit a moment's conſideration.

My Lord, the ſingle queſtion is, Whether men, who have rendered themſelves univerſally obnoxious to the people, ſhall be continued in authority over them? To determine in the affirmative, is to ſet the ſentiments of the people in defiance. Is there any man ſo wicked as to wiſh, or ſo weak as to expect, that a government, conducted on ſuch principles, would be ſecure or laſting? The folly of government may be ſometimes forgiven, its injuſtice never. But when folly and injuſtice unite, it muſt be odious, weak and contemptible. A little time, my Lord, will ſhew that government, in the hands of obnoxious men, is too arbitrary, too inconſiſtent with the genius of the people, to be long endured. No reaſoning can reconcile them, no force can ſubdue them to it. It is juſtice only that can enſure ſubmiſſion. For as Judge Blackſtone obſerves, "It is found by experience, that whenever the unconſtitutional oppreſſions, even of the Sovereign power, advance with gigantic ſtrides, and threaten deſolation to a ſtate, mankind will not be reaſoned out of the feelings of humanity, nor will ſacrifice their liberty, by a ſcrupulous adherence to thoſe political maxims, which were originally eſtabliſhed to preſerve it."

My Lord, an attempt to eſtabliſh Government in America by military force, muſt be ultimately fatal to this country. It will commence in folly and injuſtice---it will end in diſtreſs and humiliation.

RALEIGH.

* See proceedings in his Majeſty's Council at Boſton, Oct. 4, 1770.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER of *February* 10.

To ALEXANDER WEDDERBURNE, Eſq;

BY what more than helliſh rancour were you actuated in attempting to convert the balm, which Doctor Franklin's humanity had poured upon the wounds of others, into a poiſonous mineral for his deſtruction? To what character in times paſt ſhall I compare you? What fiction will furniſh your equal? I will not inſult Zanga by a compariſon that will diſhonour him: I will not compare the dignity of inſulted worth with the meanneſs of cowardly revenge. No, no, Sir,---the exquiſite villainy of Iago, in the blackeſt purpoſes of his heart, will beſt delineate yours.

* * "So will I turn his virtue into pitch,
"And, out of his own goodneſs, make the net
"That ſhall enmeſh him."

Is it the act of a coward to inſult an old man? Is it the act of a villain to accuſe falſely, and ſtab the character of an innocent man? Mr. Wedderburne is the man who inſults age. Mr. Wedderburne is the man who ſtabs innocence.

I have now expoſed the falſhoods you uttered. They were falſhoods not haſtily, but deliberately, uttered; not wantonly, but maliciouſly; not whiſpered, but proclaimed; not to a few, but to a high and numerous audience.

And now, after being thus arraigned and thus convicted, where will you ſhew your opprobrious head?----* * * * * * * * * Who will again believe, who will liſten to a Man, capable of uttering the worſt of falſhoods for the worſt of purpoſes; wherever you appear, it muſt be with this ſtigma upon your front; Quiconque eſt capable de monter, eſt indigne d'etre compti parmi les hommes.

Go now and boaſt your abilities. Go boaſt your eloquence---but let it be among wretches like yourſelf, deſtitute of every ſenſe of honour, of every feeling of humanity. Go try if the indecent and unprecedented exclamation of hear him, hear him, from men pretending to ſit in criminal judgment, can conſole you under the contempt and deteſtation of every virtuous mind. It is you on whom a mark will be fixed-----Hic niger eſt, hunc tu Romane caveto. It is your name that will in future point the ſting of the bittereſt invective. When every other epithet of opprobrium is exhauſted, it will be the laſt effort of abuſe againſt a man to ſay----He is the Wedderburne of this day.

A BOSTONIAN.

* *Shakeſpear's Othello.*

From the GAZETTEER *of February* 12.

To Lord N----.

BRAVELY done, my Lord! a noble revenge! truly worthy of yourſelf. You have now ſatiated your malice on the venerable, worthy Franklin. Not content with letting looſe your barking Solicitor, you have thought proper to deprive the honeſt good old man of his office. What an abject littleneſs of ſoul does every action of your's, my Lord, betray! How nicely you enjoy yourſelf to hear the abuſive language of the renegado! you ſmiled, you grinned, you tittered; but one half of your expected triumph, my Lord, you loſt. Your petty-fogging Solicitor was unable to make any impreſſion on the worthy man; he beheld your wretched junto with the moſt ſovereign contempt, and heard your threats unmoved. The firmneſs, the intrepidity of a man ſeventy-ſeven years of age, on ſuch an occaſion, was admired by all; even his enemies confeſſed the greatneſs of his ſoul. Do you imagine, my Lord, your low, your trifling, your intentionally cruel revenge, will be attended with any advantage to your adminiſtration? Do you intend it to ſerve as a ſcarecrow to deter other Agents from doing their duty to their employers?---moſt certainly it will not produce this effect. The brave, determined Americans will not ſuffer one who has done them ſuch eminent ſervice to be injured in his fortune on their account, but amply recompence him for the loſs of his place.

In your conduct to America, you have nearly imitated Spain in her tyrannical behaviour to Holland; the conſequence will probably be the ſame. The ſpirit of liberty has ſpread through every colony, and if they continue unanimous they may defy your utmoſt efforts to reduce them to ſlavery. You will not, my Lord, find it a very eaſy taſk to enſlave three millions of people againſt their inclination. The Americans are not, my Lord, as your tools have repreſented them, turbulent, ungovernable and factious; on the contrary, they honour the Mother Country, and are willing to pay her all due ſubmiſſion; but if the Mother Country plays the tyrant, and, inſtead of protecting, endeavours to reduce them to the worſt of ſlavery, they will then be juſtified, not only in the opinion of foreigners, but of all good Engliſhmen, in aſſerting that right with which providence has bleſſed all rational and accountable beings, and rejected a yoke which no man or body of men on earth has a right to impoſe.

B. T. A PLAIN CITIZEN.

To Mr. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

SIR,

I SHALL not enter into a full diſcuſſion of your laſt *good-natured* performance, but be as brief as I can by coming to the point at once.

You are pleaſed to ſay that "I could not poſſibly infer from "your late advertiſement, that I was the *villain* you aimed at--- "and that I have endeavoured to exculpate myſelf from a charge "never brought againſt me."---After inſinuations ſo evidently levelled at me, and ſo plainly intended to wound my character, it is unmanly to ſhrink back, and ſcreen yourſelf behind modes of expreſſion. I would hope you have ſome little tincture of the gentleman in your diſpoſition, and cannot be the ſole author of ſo low a device. Such a conduct can only be the ſuggeſtion of ſome petty-fogging ſcavenger of the bar, who is directing you how to throw as much dirt as you can, and ſhows his ſkill in the law, by ſecuring you from an action of ſlander.---But do not be afraid, I ſhall bring no ſuch action againſt you. If you really think I broke open your letters, *to anſwer wicked and malevolent purpoſes*, aſſert it openly like a man; and prove it too if you can. If I muſt be involved in a diſpute, let me have ſomething like a *gentleman* for my antagoniſt, and not a *ſneaking, buſh-fighting* fellow, armed with the quirks of the law, and ſculking behind ſubterfuges and evaſions.

I beg you would be ſpeedy in your operations, for, ſhould the ſpring veſſels arrive, which are daily expected, the town will not ſpare time even to laugh at you. The public attention will then be engaged in matters of more importance.

JOSEPH BORDEN.

Bordentown, April 13.

To Mr. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

DEAR NATTY,

YOU cannot imagine how much my family and neighbours are obliged to you for the entertaining diſpute in which you have engaged. In this dearth of news and amuſement, your ſatirical eſſays are indeed a public comfort. I ſay *your* eſſays, for altho' we know you do not write one word of them yourſelf, yet, as you *pay* another for doing it, the property becomes your own---Not he that carries the hod is ſaid to build the houſe, but he who employs and pays the labourers. You have, indeed, ſhown your great judgment in the choice of your head work-man. A man of ſuch *approved honeſty* and *integrity*; whoſe character is ſo *fair* and *ſpotleſs*; whoſe talents for wit and ſatire have been formerly exerciſed ſo greatly to his *own advantage*, and ſo much to the improvement of others; but, above all, a man ſo learned in the law was certainly the only perſon fit for your purpoſe. When I ſee him in a morning ſtrutting his pavement in red ſlippers, plaid gown, and ſtarched cap, I am ſtruck with a certain awe and fear of him. I always do as the poor man did when he ſaw the Devil---take off my hat and ſay *How do you do, Sir?* You might have *Hunted* the whole city and not found his equal. But do you know that this intereſting controverſy of your's is like to engage the whole town in parties. *Party rage* hath already began in my family, I aſſure you. My ſon and ſelf are both *Nattites*; my wife and daughter *Frankonians*; and many and long are the debates we hold on the ſubject. *Mrs. Switch* is, to be ſure, a very fooliſh, obſtinate woman: She inſiſts that you have yet ſaid nothing to the purpoſe; that you have proved nothing you have aſſerted, and have only ſhewn your teeth without being able to bite. My anſwer is---"How can you be ſo blind? Hath he not fully proved that *Joſeph Borden*, that naughty man, is really and truly a *ſtage-maſter*? Hath he not brought him to acknowledge this in the public papers?---You ſee how wickedneſs will come out at laſt----I dare ſay he has been a *ſtage-maſter* theſe many years, and was never diſcovered till *Natty* found him out. The charge about the letters, I muſt confeſs, is not at all advanced: But what ſignifies that; the main point is fixed, and *Joſeph Borden* is proved to be a *ſtage-maſter*---and what is worſe, he even makes an honeſt livelihood in that capacity. As to poor little *Frank*, he has knocked him up entirely: He can never anſwer the laſt paragraph in *Natty*'s laſt advertiſement. It is there openly aſſerted that he is a *ſmart writer*, that he is *poetical*, *muſical*, and a *witling*-----Dear, bleſs us! How can he ſleep in peace after ſuch terrible uſage? And then, ſays I, how ſnug *Natty* is all the while! for he dare never retort upon him; it can never be ſaid of *him* that he has any taſte or knowledge in *muſic* or *poetry*, that he can *ſpell well, write ſmartly*, and is a *wit*----No, no, *Mrs. Switch*, this can never be ſaid of my *Natty*." 'Tis falſe, replies ſhe, very angry, I can prove him to be a wit---did he not write his name backwards to his firſt advertiſement, ſo that none but a witch could read it? and did he not make a beautiful pun upon the word *Frank*, in his laſt performance: If this is not wit the Deuce is in it. Well, but, ſays I, how can you *Frankonians* get over the charge of your little hero's *emigrating to Jerſey in queſt of the long robe and full-bottomed wig?* How do you anſwer that? Why Jerry, ſays ſhe, that he did emigrate, as you call it, is certain; but what he went in queſt of, nobody can tell but himſelf. This I know, that he left us in love and charity with all his neighbours; he did not run off in a pet, ſtung with envy, becauſe people choſe rather to deal with his neighbours than with him; he did not fly into a rage, and bounce, and ſwear, becauſe he had not intereſt enough to get bridges demoliſhed, and roads altered, to ſerve his own private purpoſes. As to the long robe, he could never want it; for, being a little man, a ſhort one would fit him much better; and he could have no uſe for a wig, as he has plenty of hair of his own. She likewiſe avers, that the firſt ſentence in your laſt paragraph is nothing more than ungrammatical nonſenſe.---But, dear *Natty*, don't mind what people ſay of you; don't mind their laughing at you; but go on with ſpirit, and demoliſh your adverſaries---*threſh* 'em well, *duſt* their jackets, *ſift* them to the bottom, and *grind* them to powder. I am,

From my ſhop in Walnut-ſtreet, April 13, 1774.

Your great admirer,
JERRY SWITCH.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,

CONTINUES to keep his Office, at the lower Corner of Black-horſe-alley, in Front-ſtreet; where all Buſineſs in the Notary and Conveyancing Way is tranſacted and done by him, as uſual.

He likewiſe keeps an Office for the Sale of Real Eſtates (which has been eſtabliſhed and carried on by him for ſeveral Years paſt) wherein are made regular Entries for all Eſtates offered for Sale, and the Terms on which they are to be diſpoſed of; and where every other Matter relating to the granting, buying, ſelling, and letting or leaſing of Houſes, Lots, Lands, Plantations and Groundrents, is tranſacted, on the uſual and moſt moderate Terms. Plans of the ſaid Eſtates will be exhibited at the ſaid Office, and ſuch Parts thereof as the Owners ſhall think proper, will be advertiſed in the public News-papers. Plans of the ſaid Eſtates will alſo be ſhewn to any Perſon, by THOMAS PROCTOR, Houſe-Carpenter, on the North Side of Walnut-ſtreet, five Doors Weſtward from the Corner of Second-ſtreet.

To be granted on GROUNDRENT for ever, or SOLD,

A handſome two Story well finiſhed Brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, on the Weſt Side of Fourth-ſtreet, between Pine and Spruce-ſtreets, in this City; the Lot is 40 Feet in Breadth, and extends in Length to a certain ---- Feet Alley.

A good Brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, the Lot contains 65 Feet in Breadth on Paſſyunk Road, and extends in Length on Oak-ſtreet 120 Feet, is pleaſantly ſituated, and is very fit for a Tavern, in which Uſe it has been for many Years paſt; it will be divided into ſmaller Lots, if required.

To be SOLD,

Two two Story Brick Houſes, and Lot on which they ſtand; the Lot contains in Breadth, on the Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet continued Southward beyond the ſaid City, 18 Feet, and in Length, on Mary-ſtreet, 100 Feet; the Houſes are each 17 Feet Front on Mary-ſtreet, and in Depth 18 Feet, and together bring in a Rent of £ 12 per Annum.

Another two Story Brick Houſe, on the Eaſt Side of Front-ſtreet continued, and Lot thereto belonging; the Lot is 58 Feet in Breadth by 142 Feet in Depth; the Houſe is 18 Feet Front by 16 Feet deep, is well finiſhed, and has a good two Story Brick Kitchen behind it, and rents for £ 15 a Year.

One other two Story Brick Houſe and Lot; the Lot containing in Breadth, on the Eaſt Side of ſaid Front-ſtreet continued, 20 Feet, and in Length 140 Feet; the Houſe is 16 Feet Front by 20 Feet deep. Alſo a Frame Tenement and Lot adjoining the above Lot, 20 Feet in Breadth by 140 Feet in Length; both Lots ſubject to one Rent of £ 4 per Annum, and bring in a Rent of £ 12 per Annum each.

Sundry Groundrents, well ſecured, in the ſaid City, and will be ſold very reaſonable.

A Lot of Ground in the Town of Carliſle, and County of Cumberland, being Lot No. 101.

Alſo ſundry valuable Tracts of Land on Jennings's Run, in ſaid County of Cumberland.

Sunbury, March 29, 1774.

THE Partnerſhip of TROY and HARRIS having expired on the 21ſt Day of this Inſtant, all Perſons indebted to them by Bond, Note or Book Debt, unleſs they pay off their reſpective Balances in a very ſhort Time, may depend upon being ſued without further Indulgence; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their Accounts that they may be adjuſted and paid.

April 27, 1774. NUMB. 2366.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Juſt imported, in the Ship Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, and to be ſold cheap for Caſh, or the uſual Credit, by

JAMES HARTLEY,

At his Store, in Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, and next the George Tavern,

A NEAT Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon. ¶

A large and general ASSORTMENT of

IRONMONGERY,

Juſt imported from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold by

BENEZET and BACKMAN,

At their Store, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite Michael Hillegas, Eſquire's. ¶

Philadelphia, April 18, 1774.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

In Front-ſtreet, next Door to the London Coffee-houſe.

SINCE the few Days only of opening this Office, the INTELLIGENCER has had a great many Applications from Perſons, which he has immediately ſupplied, and has yet to ſupply for ſundry Perſons (who can be well recommended) the following Places, viz. as Clerks to Shop-keepers, and Bar-keepers in Taverns, and Waitingmen to Gentlemen, a good Gardener, and for ſeveral wet Nurſes, Houſe-keepers, and Chamber Maids. Alſo ſundry Houſes to be lett, and Sums of Money wanted upon Intereſt. 1 *W.*

Philadelphia, April 14, 1774.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL are deſired to attend their annual Meeting, at ſaid Hoſpital, on the 2d Day of next Month (May) being the 2d Day of the Week, between the Hours of 2 and 6 o'clock in the Afternoon, the Time appointed by Law for the Election of Twelve Managers, and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing Year, and for inſpecting the Accounts and Minutes of the Proceedings for the Year paſt.

THE PROPRIETORS of Weſt-Jerſey are deſired to meet at the houſe of Joſeph Haight, in Burlington, on the 5th day of May next, being the 5th day of the week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, then to proceed in the conſideration of what is neceſſary to be done, to aſcertain the partition line between Eaſt and Weſt-Jerſey, purſuant to the concluſions of their laſt meeting. ¶ 1 W.

WANTS a PLACE,

In the CAPACITY of a GARDENER,

A SINGLE MAN, that has been regularly bred to the BUSINESS, and can have a good Character from his laſt Place. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE dwelling-houſe of the late BALTIS RASOR, deceaſed, ſituate on the main-ſtreet of Germantown, with about 33 acres of LAND adjoining, ſeven acres of which is extraordinary meadow ground, well watered; the houſe is built of ſtone, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, and well finiſhed, two kitchens, and an excellent ſpring and ſpring-houſe adjoining; there are on the premiſes a convenient tan-yard, bark and mill-houſes, currying ſhop, &c.---Alſo a good ſtone barn and ſtables, and a young bearing orchard, of good fruit. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to CATHARINE RASOR, Executrix, on the premiſes, or to WILLIAM COLLADAY, Executor, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the deceaſed, by bond, bill, note, or book-debt, are once more requeſted to diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts to the above named ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted.

A quantity of choice VINEGAR to be ſold, by the barrel, by WILLIAM COLLADAY. *T.h.c.t.f.*

TO BE LETT,

A CONVENIENT three ſtory houſe, 17 feet front and upwards of 70 feet deep, with the kitchen, piazza and waſh-houſe; the lot 150 feet deep, ſituate in Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Vine-ſtreet. For terms, apply to JOHN BALDWIN, at his ſtore, the corner of Front and Vine-ſtreets, or to MARY GILBERT, at JOB BACON'S, in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Butchers ſhambles.

JOHN BALDWIN,

In Front-ſtreet, the corner of Vine-ſtreet, has for ſale, rum, melaſſes, Muſcovado ſugar, Briſtol, Liverpool, Liſbon, and Cadiz ſalt, pork, hams, flitches, coffee, tea, indigo, ſhot, &c. &c.

All perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of BALDWIN and GILBERT, either by bill, bond, or book-debt, are requeſted to pay the ſame; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their accounts, and they ſhall be paid by JOHN BALDWIN. Alſo, thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS GILBERT, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame; and thoſe that have any demands to bring them in, properly atteſted, and they ſhall be paid.

‖ 6 w. JOHN BALDWIN, Executor,
MARY GILBERT, Executrix.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1774.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away, on the 30th of laſt March, from the ſubſcriber in Fourth-ſtreet, near the Poſt-office, an apprentice girl, named ANNE CARROWLE, came from London with Captain William Keais, in the year 1769, ſhe has a freſh complexion, brown hair, near ſighted, left handed, round ſhouldered, and about 16 years of age; had on, when ſhe went away, a green ſilk bonnet, an India red and black and white calicoe long gown, a blue half-thicks, and ſtriped lincey petticoat, a white apron, and new leather ſhoes; ſhe has been ſeen ſtrolling on the Lancaſter and Gulf roads, on pretence of going to ſervice at Eſquire Moore's, and the Bull Tavern, and then at Carliſle. Whoever takes up the above runaway, and ſecures her, ſo as her maſter may get her again, ſhall have the above reward; and all perſons are cautioned not to conceal or entertain her. ¶

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the partnerſhip of WEBB and TROTTER, cabinet-makers, are deſired to bring in their accounts on or before the 13th of May next, as the partnerſhip will then expire. Webb moves to Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the bank Meeting-houſe; and thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make payment. ¶ 2 W.

N. B. Said partners have for ſale, a few pieces of furniture; alſo a neat two ſail boat, which they will ſell cheap for caſh.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

At his Printing-Office, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Price 2s. 6d.

AN ORATION, delivered February 4, 1774, before the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, held at Philadelphia, containing an Enquiry into the natural Hiſtory of Medicine among the Indians in North-America, and a comparative View of their Diſeaſes and Remedies with thoſe of civilized Nations: Together with an Appendix, containing Proofs and Illuſtrations. By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D. Profeſſor of Chymiſtry in the College of Philadelphia. ¶

This day is publiſhed, A NEW BOOK, printed and ſold by R. AITKIN, Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on a new Type and fine Paper,

ESSAY on the CHARACTER, MANNERS and GENIUS of WOMEN, in different Ages.

Enlarged from the French of Mr. Thomas, by Mr. RUSSELL. In two Volumes, duodecimo, bound in one.

CONTENTS of the TWO VOLUMES.

PART I. Of the women of antiquity. Introduction.

SECT. I. Of the great and virtuous actions of women in general. II. Of the Grecian women. III. Of the Roman women. IV. Of the effects of chriſtianity on the manners of women.

PART II. Of the women of modern nations.

SECT. I. Of the inundation of the Barbarians, and the effects of chivalry, on the character and manners of women. II. Of the revival of letters, and the learning of women. III. Of the books written in honour of women, and of the ſuperiority of the ſexes. IV. The ſubject continued.

CONTENTS of the SECOND VOLUME.

SECT. V. Of the comparative merit of the two ſexes. VI. Of the decline of ſerious gallantry, and of the progreſs of ſociety in France. VII. Of the progreſs of ſociety in Britain, and of the character, manners, and talents of the Britiſh women. VIII. The concluſion.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FENELON, Archbiſhop of Cambray, and author of Telemachus, has left us a treatiſe on the education of women. Since his time, other authors, more or leſs celebrated, have written on the ſame ſubject. The author here preſents an hiſtorical picture, and an aſſemblage of facts and obſervations, which may ſerve as the elements of a didactic work. It will, perhaps, ſhew that women are ſuſceptible of all the qualities which religion, ſociety, or government would chuſe to aſſign them. This eſſay may be conſidered as part of a hiſtory of the manners. Viewed in that light, it is, perhaps, the moſt complete performance hitherto publiſhed; and it is indiſputably the moſt elegant, and moſt philoſophical treatiſe, on the female mind and female character. 6 *W.*

The Sentimentaliſts in America *are requeſted to obſerve the following New and Entertaining Works* (in ONE Volume, ornamented with an elegant engraved Frontiſpiece of Madam LA COUTURE and her Son, with Captain VIAUD, and his Negroe, on the deſolate Iſland) *are this Day publiſhed, and ſold by* ROBERT BELL, in *Third-ſtreet*, Philadelphia, at SIX SHILLINGS, *although the* Engliſh Editions *cannot be imported at leſs than TWO DOLLARS.----VIZ.*

THE SHIPWRECK, a Sentimental and Deſcriptive POEM, in THREE *CANTOS*, by WILLIAM FALCONER, an Engliſh Sailor. *ALSO,*

The SURPRIZING, yet real and true VOYAGES and ADVENTURES of Monſieur PIERRE VIAUD, a French Sea-Captain.

N. B. Complete Setts of BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES on the LAWS of *ENGLAND*, may be had at ſaid BELL'S.

BENJAMIN JANUARY,

BOOK-BINDER AND STATIONER,

TAKES this method to acquaint his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened ſhop in Water-ſtreet, a little to the ſouthward of the Drawbridge, and next door to Mr. John Meaſe, where he carries on the book-binding buſineſs in all its branches, and where merchants, ſhop-keepers, and others, may be ſupplied with all ſorts of account books, made and ruled to any pattern, at the loweſt prices. He likewiſe has for ſale, an aſſortment of ſtationary wares, conſiſting of folio and quarto poſt paper, fools-cap and pott ditto, quills, ſealing wax, wafers, pewter ink ſtands, ſlates, black lead pencils, American and Britiſh ink powder; likewiſe bibles, teſtaments, ſpelling books, primers, Morocco and other pocket books, &c. And as he ſhall make it his peculiar ſtudy to merit the approbation of all ſuch who may pleaſe to employ him, ſo ſhall it be his conſtant endeavour to give to the utmoſt of his power entire ſatisfaction. He therefore flatters himſelf that he (being a young beginner) will receive ſuitable encouragement from the generous public, which if he ſhould be ſo happy as to attain, the favour ſo conferred ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's moſt obedient, and very humble ſervant,

BENJAMIN JANUARY.

N. B. Wanted by ſaid JANUARY, a ſmart active boy, of 13 or 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the book-binding buſineſs.

WHEREAS JOHN STEWART, late of Cheſter county, has abſconded from his uſual place of abode, and has not paid his juſt debts, theſe are to notify any perſon or perſons that have any juſt debts againſt the ſaid John Stewart, to bring their accounts, properly proved, on the 30th of this inſtant, at the houſe of Thomas Lunn, Inn-holder, in London-Britain townſhip, ſaid county, to James Kennedy, and William Alexander, who are appointed to adjuſt the debts, and make diſtribution according to law. Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1774. EVAN EVANS. ¶

Eaſton, April 16, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold, on Wedneſday, the 18th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower Smithfield, Northampton county, adjoining vacant land, and land in the poſſeſſion of Derrick Vanfleet, containing 200 acres; late the property of John Drake, ſenior; ſeized and taken in execution by Peter Kachlein, Eſq; late Sheriff, and to be ſold by HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

THE EXAMINER, No. I.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEN I firſt undertook to ſtate and *examine* the late *Claim* ſet up by the Colony of *Connecticut* to Part of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, I determined to treat the Subject with all that Candor, Gravity and Fairneſs of Argument, which ſeemed requiſite in the Diſcuſſion of a Controverſy between two large and populous Provinces. I am engaged in no Scheme inimical to the People of Connecticut, or to their *civil* Conſtitution. If it be a Conſtitution that pleaſes them, and they will not diſturb their Neighbours with it, I am content they ſhould enjoy it, altho' it be not ſuch a one as I would have made my Choice to live under. Nay further, if they are ſtraitened in their Bounds, and want more *Lands* for their growing Numbers (which I believe to be the Caſe) I could even be pleaſed with their Succeſs in any Application they may make for *ungranted* Lands, to be ſettled by them under their *own*, or ſuch *other* civil Conſtitution, as his Majeſty, in his Wiſdom, ſhall think fit.

But if, inſtead of purſuing this Method, they will violently invade our Rights in Pennſylvania, who in a few Years will be as much ſtraitened for Room as themſelves, they muſt expect from us every Species of Oppoſition in our Power. They muſt not be ſurprized, if we endeavour to ſhew the *Weakneſs* of their Claim, and expoſe the *rotten* Parts of that *Charter* which they want to ſtretch over us, and ſo great a Part of his Majeſty's Lands on this Continent!

With this View, the Pamphlet, intituled, "An Examination of the Connecticut Claim," was drawn up; and I flattered myſelf, that whatever Abilities might lie on the Side of that Party in Connecticut, who have inſtigated ſo unrighteous an Encroachment upon a neighbouring Province, would be called forth in Anſwer to the Pamphlet, and in Defence of their Proceedings. But great was my Aſtoniſhment to find that, altho' the Connecticut News-Papers, for Months paſt, have been filled with Pieces written *about* their Claim, and *about* it, yet they are ſo miſerably defective in *Argument*, as well as common *Engliſh*, that, in Commiſeration of the Authors, I ſhall let them reſt in Obſcurity, and confine myſelf to what is given as their Maſter Piece; namely, certain Papers publiſhed in the Connecticut Journal, and ſubſcribed "BENJAMIN TRUMBULL."

I am the more willing to enter the Liſts with this Gentleman, becauſe (being Nephew to the Governor, the great Patron of the Connecticut Saſquehanna Company) he may be preſumed to have been fully poſſeſſed of all the Arguments, which they have to offer in Support of their Claim. He further promiſes, that if "any "Reply ſhould be made to him, and the Matter be treated fairly, he will anſwer with *Candor* and *Politeneſs*."---Now a *polite* and *candid* Antagoniſt is a deſirable Circumſtance, and gives me Hopes that Mr. *Trumbull* and I may diſcuſs this Controverſy in ſuch a Way, as ſhall not give the *profane Vulgar* any Room to reproach us with the----"*Tantæne Animis cæleſtibus Iræ?*"----As to the Epithets, *idle Whim, egregiouſly ſtupid and ridiculous, trifling, impertinent, nugatory*---I can comfort myſelf with the *free* Uſe of them in my Reply, and ſtill, after the Example of my BROTHER TRUMBULL, conſider myſelf as a *candid* and *polite* Writer!

And 1ſt.---As to his *Candor*, we ſhall have ſufficient Specimens of it as we proceed; and therefore, at preſent, I ſhall only offer one or two.

In the Pamphlet it is aſſerted, and I think proved, that all the Queſtions ſtated for Council in England, on the Part of Connecticut, are plainly *Petitio Principii*----or *begging* the Thing to be *proved*. The Queſtions take it for granted, that the *Charter* of Connecticut was actually intended to convey Lands Weſt of New-York, and that the Settlement of the Bounds of that *Charter* by the Crown Commiſſioners in 1764, was no more than an *Agreement* between *two* Parties; and then it is aſked, whether this can affect their Rights with Reſpect to a *third* Party, ſuch as Pennſylvania? It was impoſſible that Queſtions thus ſtated could bring Anſwers in the leaſt *deciſive* as to the preſent Controverſy.--But if the *Queſtions had been* thus ſtated, *viz.* "Whether any Part of the Weſtern Lands beyond the Dutch Settlements (now New-York, &c.) were ever granted, or could poſſibly *paſs* by the Connecticut Charter?" Or, "Whether, after the Settlement of their Bounds in 1764, they can now have any *Claim* or *Right* Weſt of thoſe Bounds?" I ſay I have obſerved, that if the Queſtions had been thus put, which Truth and the Nature of the Controverſy required, very different Anſwers would have been given by the learned Council. Thoſe Anſwers would, in that Caſe, probably have been ſuch as were given in 1754, by an eminent Lawyer of New-York.---"*I am clearly of Opinion, that the firſt Settlement of the Bounds of Connecticut in* 1664 *ſtopped all further Claim* WESTWARD, *by Virtue of their Charter.*" Or ſuch as the Anſwer given in 1761 by Lord CAMDEN, then Attorney-General of England, *viz.*---"*The Settlement of the Boundary under the King's Commiſſion in* 1664, *and, what is ſtill ſtronger, the Line marked out by Agreement between this Province* (*meaning* Connecticut) *and* New-York, *has now concluſively precluded Connecticut from advancing* ONE FOOT *beyond thoſe Limits.*"

Is it candid, then, in Mr. *Trumbull*, to paſs over theſe and ſuch other Parts of the Pamphlet as bear hard upon him, and ſtill to be boaſting almoſt under every Head of his Performance, that "the Colony have the Opinion of the Crown Lawyers full and expreſs in their Favour?"-----Let me now tell him what may perhaps be yet a Secret to the Colony in general, and I hope their News-Writers will have the *Candor* to publiſh it, becauſe I give it from certain Authority---that theſe very Lawyers, whoſe Opinion hath been ſo much bandied about in Connecticut, namely, Mr. THURLOW, Attorney-General, Mr. WEDDERBURNE, Solicitor-General, and Mr. DUNNING,* are retained by the Honourable the Proprietaries of Pennſylvania to defend the *Charter* Rights of that Province before his Majeſty in Council, when the Connecticut Claimants can be dragged to that equitable Tribunal, and unleſs they have adopted Mr. Trumbull's Doctrine, who, ſpeaking of the Settlement of 1664, ſays, "It is not in the Power of the King, "in Conſiſtency with the Conſtitution, to determine the Rights, "*Claims* and Property of his Subjects."

As another Specimen of that *Candor* and *Righteouſneſs* which ought to influence the Heart of a *Divine*, I would mention the Hint which Mr. *Trumbull* gives his Countrymen, † of reſigning to the *Crown* all the other Weſtern Claims, in order to obtain the Royal Sanction for their unjuſt Encroachments upon Pennſylvania! His Words are worthy of Obſervation---"Now, ſays he, on the Suppoſition

---

* *Mr.* Jackſon, *from his Office in the Board of Trade, cannot be retained on either Side.*

† *With one Breath he ſeems ready to controvert the Authority of the Crown, and with another ſeems willing to buy it to his Side.*

" that Connecticut ſhould make a formal Reſignation of the *whole* " *Territory* to the Crown, *excepting that Part of it which is compriſed* " *in the Patent of Sir William Penn*, directly *Weſt* of the Eaſtern " Part of this Colony, there will remain to the Government an " Extent of about 73 Miles in Breadth, and 260 Miles in Length. " This ſold only at Twelve-pence per Acre would raiſe a public " Fund of £600,000, the Intereſt of which, at Six per Centum " per Annum, would be £36,000."---He then ſeems willing to compliment his Friends and Relations of the Saſquehanna Company with One Third of this, and then adds with Triumph--- " the remaining £24,000 per Annum would be ſufficient to pay all " the Charges of Government, to ſupport all our Schools, and " amply endow our College, probably as long as the Sun and " Moon ſhall endure---Connecticut would be raiſed to a Degree of " Importance and Influence, to which ſhe had ever before been an " entire Stranger---The growing Wealth and Power of the PENNS " receive a *noble Check*, and they would become leſs *dangerous to* " *the Crown* and the Liberties of America. Theſe are *Advan-* " *tages* great and deſirable indeed !"

Hear, Reader, how this *Divine* PREACHES *diſtributive Juſtice*, and how his Heart ſeems to tremble leſt theſe PENNS ſhould become other " Earl GODWINS," and ſpurn the *Authority* of the Crown---a truly loyal Subject he ſurely is, and a Pattern for all his Countrymen in his *political* as well as *religious* Creed ! And yet Reader you may form a *Gueſs*, whether his Heart be moſt actuated by *Loyalty* or a deep *Avarice* for the Enjoyment of ſome Part of the Pennſylvania Lands, and of this ſame £36,000 per Annum !

Such Projects of unrighteous Encroachment as this cannot but raiſe the Indignation of Pennſylvanians againſt thoſe, by whom they are avowed, and even lead us to refuſe all future public Connexions with them, ſince we cannot but conſider them as reſtrained only by the Authority of the Crown and Parent State from overrunning their Neighbours, and involving a great Part of Britiſh America in Blood and Confuſion, by their new-fangled and groundleſs Claims---How much greater Danger the Crown may have Reaſon to apprehend from thoſe who ſet up ſuch exorbitant Claims, than from a ſingle Family holding under the Crown a moderate and limited Territory, peopled with as loyal Subjects as America can boaſt, I may afterwards enquire. And that this Controverſy may be diſcuſſed in ſome regular Method, I ſhall in my next Number give an Analyſis of the different Arguments in the Pamphlet, and then ſtate ſuch Anſwers as Mr. Trumbull has made to ſome Part of them, with a proper Reply. In the mean Time it is but juſt to give the following Paper, which will ſhew that a very large and reſpectable Part of Connecticut is not of Mr. Trumbull's Sentiments in this Controverſy.

At a Meeting of the Committees of Twenty-three *Towns in this Colony, at Middletown, on the 30th of March* 1774, *appointed by their reſpective Towns to confer together on the preſent alarming Situation of this Colony, reſpecting the public Meaſures lately purſued by the Honourable General Aſſembly, reſpecting* SASQUEHANNA *Matters, and to prepare a* Petition *and* Remonſtrance *to be preſented to the next Aſſembly, which were fully and calmly debated and conſidered:-----Whereupon it was voted that the annexed Petition and Remonſtrance be printed, and diſperſed through all the Towns in this Colony, that the general Senſe of the Public may be fully had thereupon;----and the ſame is recommended to their Approbation and Adoption.------The Amount of the Liſts of the Towns now met, by their Committees, exceeds* Two Fifths *of the Grand Liſt of this Colony.* ADAM BABCOCK, Clerk.

To the Honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut, to be holden at Hartford on the ſecond Thurſday of May next.

WE, the Inhabitants of in Town-Meeting aſſembled, with Hearts full of Submiſſion and Duty, and tenderly affected for the Honour, Intereſt and Peace of this Colony, and the Welfare and Happineſs of ourſelves and our Poſterity, beg Leave humbly to petition and remonſtrate againſt certain Acts and Doings of the laſt General Aſſembly of this Colony, and Meaſures taken in Favour of the SASQUEHANNA COMPANY (ſo called) whereby the Juriſdiction of this Colony is attempted to be extended to Lands *Weſt* of the Province of New-York ;---Meaſures which your Remonſtrants conceive to be of a very dangerous Tendency, and pregnant with the greateſt Miſchief to them and their Poſterity, and highly derogatory to the Honour and Intereſt, and deſtructive of the Peace of this Colony, and a great Grievance.

Your Petitioners, as Britiſh Subjects, conceive they have an undoubted Right to lay their Grievances before your Honours, by their humble Petition;---a Right veſted in their Anceſtors from the earlieſt Periods, an eſſential Part of their Privileges;--- vindicated, aſſerted and confirmed on the moſt trying and glorious Occaſions, and at the Expence of Blood and Treaſure tranſmitted to them; the Exerciſe of which at this Time, and in this Manner, as they are ſure it ought not, ſo they humbly hope it will not, give any Offence or Umbrage to your Honours or their Fellow-ſubjects.

Your Honours Remonſtrants beg Leave, with the Freedom of ENGLISHMEN, and the Duty of Subjects, to lay their Grievances before your Honours, the Principal of which, and from which, as from its Source, all other Grievances are derived, is, that the Proprietors of the *Saſquehanna Company*, who claim the Lands over which the Juriſdiction is extended, who were Members of the laſt Aſſembly, and deeply intereſted in the Queſtions diſcuſſed and determined, were ſuffered to and did ſit and act in ſaid Aſſembly in thoſe very Matters, in which they were ſo deeply intereſted, and for which their Partners ſettled on ſaid Lands under their Votes, and for their Benefit, were Suitors to ſaid Aſſembly. Your Remonſtrants conceive themſelves warranted to aſſert, that ſaid Members were intereſted, from all the Acts and Tranſactions of ſaid Company, from the peculiar Engagedneſs of ſaid Members in promoting the Intereſts of ſaid Company, and from their frequent Declarations, that they had expended immenſe Sums of Money in purchaſing the native Right, and proſecuting Meaſures in England and America to complete their Title, and from their having proſecuted at their own Expence a Memorial to the Aſſembly, in May laſt, praying for the Exerciſe of Juriſdiction over ſaid Lands by this Colony; all which they muſt loſe, unleſs the General Aſſembly would be prevailed upon to take the Steps which the laſt Aſſembly hath taken. But we will not take up your Honours Time to prove their *Intereſt* and *Partiality* in the preſent Caſe, ſince it is ſo apparent and notorious, that not a Freeman in the Colony can be ignorant of it. And as their being permitted to debate and give their Voice in determining the important Queſtions that came under the Conſideration of the laſt Aſſembly, in which their Intereſt was concerned, is contrary to all ancient Precedent and Uſage, as your Remonſtrants are informed; ſo it appears to your Remonſtrants *unreaſonable, unconſtitutional*, and of very dangerous Tendency, when partial and intereſted Men not only vote to ſerve their own Ends, but are likewiſe admitted to narrate Facts, to argue, perſuade; in ſhort, to be Witneſſes, Council and Judges for themſelves. That full Confidence may be repoſed in the Supreme Legiſlature, is of the higheſt Importance; hence the wiſe Care of our Anceſtors, that an equal Repreſentation ſhould take Place, that Elections ſhould be free, that all Suſpicion of Partiality, Prejudice, and ſiniſter or intereſted Views in the Members of that auguſt Body ſhould be prevented. And it is with deep Concern and Grief that they are obliged to inform your Honours, that the Meaſures they complain of not only tend to weaken and deſtroy that Confidence, in their Opinion, but have in Fact, in Regard to the laſt Aſſembly, had that unhappy Effect, of which the Feelings of your Remonſtrants are to them the higheſt Evidence. They can confide, they ever have confided, and will ſtill confide, in the unbiaſſed and impartial Determinations of their Rulers; but they cannot conſider the Determinations of the laſt Aſſembly in the Meaſures complained of, many of which would not have paſſed had not ſaid Proprietors voted for the ſame, as unbiaſſed and impartial.

Your Remonſtrants beg Leave to ſay further, that it is not Men, but Meaſures, they regard: They have no perſonal Diſlike to the Gentlemen, who are Members of that Company; they would think themſelves warranted to complain in any Caſe, where Men, the beſt of Men, with the ſame Intereſt and Prejudices, were admitted to debate and decide.

Your Remonſtrants would juſtly be tempted to diſtruſt their own Judgments, and quiet their Fears, had a diſintereſted Repreſentative of the Colony taken any Meaſures, of which they could not diſcern the Propriety, and againſt which they might have Reaſons of Weight with them, preſuming their Rulers, as they were appointed to watch for their Good, had both the Means and the Will to determine wiſely, and for their beſt Intereſt. But here they beg Leave to ſhew to your Honours, that they conceive the Extenſion of Juriſdiction to thoſe Lands by the laſt Aſſembly was of dangerous, and, in their Apprehenſion, may be of fatal Tendency. The Title of the Colony to thoſe Lands is conteſted; ſhould the ſame on Trial be found defective, we conceive the Colony might juſtly be charged with uſurping an unwarrantable Juriſdiction; miſuſing and abuſing their chartered Powers and Privileges; and thereby a Pretence be furniſhed for depriving us of our deareſt Rights and Privileges, and at this Time eſpecially impolitic, when Debates run high between the Parent State and her Colonies, and we may preſume every Opportunity will be watched and greedily ſeized by Adminiſtration, to enlarge and extend the Power and Influence of the Crown in America. Again, our Humanity is ſhocked when we conſider what bloody Tragedies may enſue from the claſhing of oppoſite Juriſdictions actually exerciſed, or attempted to be exerciſed, within the ſame Limits. We apprehend great Numbers of Subjects in this Colony, taught as they are from their Youth to place the higheſt Confidence in the Legiſlature, will be by the Acts of the laſt Aſſembly tempted to tranſport themſelves and their Effects, and ſettle on ſaid Lands, pending the Controverſy about the Title, and will waſte their perſonal Eſtate in Improvements of ſaid Lands; and in caſe the Title of the Colony ſhould finally fail, they would be reduced to abject Wretchedneſs, Dependance and Poverty there, or fall back on this Colony by Thouſands in extreme Penury, to waſte the Reſidue of their Lives, a Burden to themſelves, and an Expence and dead Weight upon the Community; by which Means the Support of the *Poor*, already a heavy Burden, will become intolerable.

Your Remonſtrants are convinced by the Arguments offered by the Committee, appointed to treat with his Honour Governor *Penn*, contained in their Reports to the laſt Aſſembly, that the Poſſeſſion of ſaid Lands is ſo recent, that it cannot aid or affect our Title, or be of any Uſe on the Trial of the ſame; and therefore muſt be calculated wholly and ſolely for the Benefit of the *Saſquehanna Company*, and procured by the great Influence and Addreſs of their Proprietors, who ſat in the laſt Aſſembly: * and altho' we have Reaſon to think the *Title* of the Colony to thoſe Lands *ſlender* and *precarious*, yet that being a Matter of which we are not ſo competent Judges, nor perhaps furniſhed with Facts and Documents, by which a Judgment might be made, we are willing and deſirous that the Right of the Colony to them, and the *Prudence* and *Policy* of aſſerting that Right, ſhould be judged of and determined by a diſintereſted Aſſembly.

We therefore humbly pray your Honours to exclude the Proprietors of the Saſquehanna Company from a Voice on theſe Matters, and reconſider the aforeſaid Votes and Doings of the Aſſembly in October and January laſt; and, as we are willing to do Juſtice to all Men, let the Saſquehanna Company by their Council, and Council aſſigned by your Honours to manage the oppoſite Side of the Queſtion, be admitted to have a public and open Hearing upon the aforeſaid Matters, which we eſteem of the higheſt and laſt Importance; and we ſhall be happy to abide by and acquieſce in the Deciſion that ſhall be made. In the mean Time we humbly hope the Inhabitants of the new-made Town of Weſtmoreland may be ſuſpended from interfering in the voting, being repreſented, or otherwiſe tranſacting in the Affair of Government, during ſuch Term as the Title of the Colony to the ſame is in Suſpence and undecided; becauſe till then it cannot be known, whether it is in this Colony or not. And your Remonſtrants, as in Duty bound, ſhall ever pray, &c.

* *The Acquieſcence of the Colony under the Grant of Pennſylvania is of no more Force than the Acquieſcence of the Proprietaries under the Grant to Connecticut, and can have* little Weight on either Side; *ſince, till very lately, the Indians refuſed to give up the Country to either; and neither can be conſidered as having ſuffered their Claim to have lain culpably dormant, under the particular Circumſtances of the Caſe, and the Situation of the Country.*

Printed Report of the Committee, Page 30.

By Captain EYRES, *arrived here from Briſtol, and Captain* HERVEY, *from the ſame Place, arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices, viz.*

LEGHORN, January 18.

WE learn from the iſle of Paros, that about 20,000 of the Greeks of the neighbouring iſlands, belonging to the Porte, have entered into the Ruſſian ſervice, and that daily more and more come to ſerve againſt the Porte.

We are likewiſe informed, that Capt. Kinſberghen, who has diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo often in the courſe of the preſent war, has gained a conplete victory over one diviſion of the Turkiſh fleet, conſiſting of eighteen ſail, in the Black Sea, he only having one man of war, and four frigates of twenty-eight guns each.

They write from Venice, that Prince Repnin arrived there from his captivity at the Seven Towers at Conſtantinople; they add, that their Republic fills up immenſe magazines, and it is feared they are at the eve of a war.

Dantzic, Jan. 19. *We learn from Moſcow, that Pugatſchew, at the head of his adherents, has laid ſiege to Orenbourg. That place, defended by 5000 men, and abundantly furniſhed with all ſorts of proviſions, is able to make a long and vigorous reſiſtance, during which time they hope General Bibikow will be able to come to their relief, and drive away the inſurgents. A great body of Coſſacks has already retired to the neighbouring foreſts, under pretence of taking up winter quarters, but their place has been filled by the Baſkires, who have joined the army of Pugatſchew.*

Feb. 23. *They write from Stockholm, that the College of Phyſicians there have repreſented to the King, that, from experiments they have made, it has been found that the leaves of potatoes anſwer the end of tobacco for ſmoaking, and that the ſmell is alſo very agreeable; in conſequence of which his Swediſh Majeſty has given orders to increaſe the cultivation of potatoes as much as poſſible.*

Conſtantinople, Jan. 17. *It is ſaid that the Grand Signor, finding his end approaching, expreſſed his deſire, that the ſalutary work of peace might be earneſtly ſet about.*

Jan. 21. *At half an hour after twelve the Grand Signor expired, and at half an hour after two the guns from the Seraglio announced his ſucceſſor Abdul Hamed.*

Peterſburgh, Jan. 25. *On Saturday laſt letters were received from General Bibikow from Carſan, where he waited the arrival of the reſt of his troops that were to join him before he marched to attack the revolters. The wife and children of the Coſſack, who is at the head of them, were taken priſoners by a party of Ruſſians a few days before the date of thoſe letters.*

Conſtantinople, Jan. 27. An expreſs is juſt arrived from Adrianople with an alarming account of the Janiſſaries there having mutinied on the death of the Emperor Muſtapha, and refuſed to acknowledge the Sultan Abdul Hamed for their Sovereign, but have declared the Sultan Selim in his ſtead. They had poſſeſſed themſelves of the whole city, and confined the Caimacan, and ſome other officers, who had refuſed to join them. The Caimacan of this city is preparing troops to diſperſe them.

Frankfort, Feb. 15. Some letters from Ruſſia announce, that the Rebels have been attacked and defeated by Colonel Freiman; whilſt other advices ſay, that the Seditious have, of their own accord, retired to the mountains, and that their number increaſes daily.

Hague, Feb. 18. Letters from Venice adviſe, that the Republic of that name has concluded an alliance with the court of Peterſburgh, by which ſhe engages to join the Ruſſian fleet with 19 men of war of the line, beſides frigates, bomb veſſels, &c. flattering herſelf that by this means ſhe may recover the Morea, and other poſſeſſions in the Archipelago, which the Turks have taken from her. If this news proves true, it is probable the Porte may ſuffer ſome great loſſes in the Levant.

We hear that the Marquis de Noailles, Ambaſſador from France at the Hague, in a conference he lately had with the States General, invited them, in the name of the King his maſter, not to look with indifferency on the courts of Peterſburgh, Vienna and Berlin, with reſpect to the partition of Poland, but endeavour to ſtop their progreſs, and maintain a balance of power in Europe. It is not known what anſwer their High Mightineſſes gave to this invitation. It is aſſured that France has intimated the ſame thing at the Court of Great-Britain.

LONDON.

Feb. 12. This day arrived the mails from France and Holland, in which an account is given of an engagement between the Turks and Ruſſians by Sea, wherein the latter had the advantage; but on the other hand we are told, in letters from Hamburgh, that the rebels in Caſan amount to 100,000 men, and are daily increaſing. The advices from Poland alſo ſeem to indicate a freſh inſurrection in that kingdom, to oppoſe which the Court of Vienna has given orders to march 6000 additional troops towards thoſe parts.

Orders are given to put a ſtop to the exportation of all copper, ſilver or gold coin, the currency of this realm, to New-York, Philadelphia or Boſton, on Government account.

Feb. 15. Yeſterday the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons took the chair about three o'clock, and after the uſual buſineſs had been gone through, the order of the day was read, when the Houſe being informed that Henry Samſon Woodfall was at the door, orders were given to call him to the bar. Several queſtions were then put to him by the Speaker, relative to the publication in his paper of Friday, ſigned, STRIKE---BUT HEAR. To which he returned the following anſwer in ſubſtance: That he received the letter from John Horne, of Brentford, in the common courſe of his buſineſs; that he had been twenty years in buſineſs, and never had been called to their bar before; and that he threw himſelf on the mercy of the Houſe. He was ordered to withdraw, and a motion was made by Mr. Herbert, that he be committed to the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. An amendment was propoſed by Mr. Fox, that " Newgate" be inſerted for the words " Serjeant at Arms." Theſe two points undergoing a diſcuſſion of near three hours, Lord North moved, that Mr. Herbert might withdraw his firſt motion, and that the ſaid Woodfall be committed to the Gatehouſe, Weſtminſter. This produced ſtill a warmer debate than the former; at laſt Lord North withdrew his motion, and the queſtion being put on Mr. Herbert's, the Houſe divided, Ayes, 152, Noes 68, after which, on a motion of Lord North's, which paſſed without a diviſion, Mr. Horne was ordered to attend the Houſe to-morrow morning.

Feb. 17. This day Mr. Horne was brought to the bar of the Houſe, when he fully exculpated himſelf from the charge of contempt of that Houſe, in not obeying their ſummons, and concluded by ſaying, " Sir, I ſhould be glad to know the charge againſt me, the evidence in ſupport of it, and who is my accuſer."

Sir Fletcher. There is the paper that will inform you of all thoſe particulars; ordering the clerk to hand the reſolution relative to Woodfall.

Mr. Horne. Here is no information upon oath, no evidence againſt me, nor do I know my Accuſer. Standing therefore in the ſituation I do, it is impoſſible I can proceed in my defence, becauſe, though I may defend ſome particular part, which to me may ſeem neceſſary, I may poſſibly neglect another, which might preſs to my conviction. He was ordered to withdraw; and it being the ſenſe of the Houſe that Mr. Woodfall ſhould give evidence for the charge face to face, they were both called in, and Mr. Horne pleaded *not guilty*; upon which Mr. Woodfall ſaid, that he received the manuſcript from Mr. Horne's own hands; that he returned the copy after it was printed off, that he was not at home when the proof came from Mr. Horne, to whom he delivered it with the original; that no perſon was preſent at any of thoſe tranſactions, and that Penny, Stravordale and Davis, three of his compoſitors, were the only perſons employed by him in that branch of his buſineſs. The culprit and witneſs were then ordered from the bar; and it being the general ſenſe of the Houſe, that if other evidence was not given to bring the charge home directly to Mr. Horne, he could not be convicted barely on that of Mr. Woodfall, he being at preſent in a ſituation, in which the credibility of his ſingle teſtimony might be well doubted. Whereupon the three compoſitors were ordered to attend the Houſe next morning. The Houſe broke up at ten.

Feb. 18. At half paſt three the order of the day was read, and Mr. Horne and Penny, one of Woodfall's compoſitors, ordered to the bar. His evidence was ſimply this; that he compoſed the letter Mr. Horne was charged with being the author of; that he compoſed it from a manuſcript, and that he did not know Mr. Horne's writing. Stravordale, the next witneſs, ſaid that he had a ſlight view of the manuſcript, but neither knew the author, nor whoſe writing it was. Davis, the laſt witneſs, profeſſed a total ignorance of the matter he was to give evidence on. He was ordered to withdraw, and Mr. Horne acquainted, that the evidence againſt him was cloſed, and that he might now, if he would, proceed in his defence.

Mr. Horne. I have nothing more to ſay, than to expreſs my high ſenſe of the tenderneſs I have been treated with during my attendance at this bar; and that it brings to my mind the obſervation of a wiſe man, for whoſe authority I retain the higheſt veneration, " That truth ſeldom has the vote on her ſide;" but in this aſſertion, on the preſent occaſion, I truſt he will be miſtaken. Mr. Horne was then deſired to withdraw, and Mr. Herbert moved, that as no ſufficient proof had been given in ſupport of the charge, " the Rev. John Horne be diſcharged out of the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms."

Mr. Sawbridge moved this amendment, *Without paying his fees*; but his motion was over-ruled, and it paſſed, *That Mr. Horne be diſcharged from the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, paying his fees.*

Feb. 19. The ſettled ſalary of General Clavering, as Commander in Chief in India, is talked of at 10,000 l. per year, beſides his ſtaff and table expences; the latter of which, in inferior officers of the company, have often amounted to between 5 and 600 l. ſterling per month.

A Correſpondent obſerves, that the Caſe of the Americans is extremely hard, in being ſubject not only to be taxed by the Britiſh Parliament, in which they are not repreſented, but to be plundered by the Engliſh Merchants, whom they are obliged to employ.

Feb. 22. The intended Settlement for the Maintenance of the younger Branches of the Royal Family, we hear, will be made up 40,000l. per Ann.

Not appointing any Ambaſſador from the Courts of France and Spain much perplexes our Miniſtry, as it is well known that great Preparations are making in both thoſe Kingdoms for War.

The Lydia, Winthorp, from Boſton, coming into the Downs laſt Saturday Evening, in a hard Gale, was put on ſhore, but is got off with ſome Damage and great Expence.

Feb. 26. Lord Effingham Howard, on the matter reſpecting literary property, concluded his ſpeech with declaring, that he was ſatisfied in himſelf that the liberty of the preſs was of ſuch infinite conſequence in this country, that if the conſtitution was overturned, and the people enſlaved, grant him a free preſs, and he would undertake to reſtore the one, and redeem the other.

The Somerſet and Boyne men of war, at Plymouth, are ordered to be fitted out directly, ſuppoſed for America.

QUEEN'S PALACE, *Feb.* 26. On Thurſday laſt, about half an hour after ſix in the evening, the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince. His Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſeveral Lords of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, and the Ladies of her Majeſty's Bed-chamber, were preſent. This great event was ſoon after made known by the firing of the Tower guns. Her Majeſty is, God be praiſed, as well as can be expected, and the young Prince is in perfect health.

March 1. It is ſaid the real cauſe of having no State Lottery this year is, that the arrears on the Civil Liſt will be paid out of the Sinking Fund, and that no part of the National Debt is to be paid off.

There are now two ſeats vacant at the Board of Treaſury; one by the diſmiſſion of Mr. C. J. Fox; the other by the reſignation, or rather ſhifting, of Mr. Dyſon. Mr. Cornwall is confidently talked of to ſucceed to one, but who is to be the other is not yet ſettled; ſome ſay, Sir William Meredith.

Mr. Dyſon is appointed cofferer of the Houſhold, in the room of Mr. Standley; and Mr. Standley, who is Governor of the Iſle of Wight, is to have that government for life, and made up three thouſand pounds per ann. He had it before during pleaſure; the ſalary was 500 l. per ann.

The Bedford party now run the Miniſtry ſo hard at all points, that Lord N---- is obliged to call in the Rockingham jockeys as a buttreſs to his tottering political fabrick. In conſequence of that, Mr. Cornwall is to have Mr. Fox's place in the treaſury, and Sir W------ M----- Mr. Dyſon's.

Though this is but patch work for the hour, and it is therefore expected that Lord North will yield to the ſuperior power of the Bedfords.

If this ſhould happen, Lord Sandwich muſt ſtrike the Admiralty flag, which will be rehoiſted by the Duke of Grafton.

It is to be wiſhed the ſtream was changed and diverted, for the intereſt of Huntingdon makes only high water at the Admiralty-ſtairs.

It is ſaid that Mr. Charles F. abſolutely hawkes about the execution and laſt dying ſpeech of the preſent Miniſtry.

Col. Luttrell is expected to appear in the Houſe of Commons this week, and in a character that will make the Miniſterial Macbeth ſtart at the appearance of this new Banquo.

Mr. C. J. Fox was not turned out in the uſual way, which is by letter, ſaying the King has no further occaſion for the perſon. Mr. Fox's diſmiſſion, it is ſaid, was by a laconic epiſtle to this effect, "A new commiſſion is come out, and I do not ſee your "name in it. N--th."

They write from the Hague, that the States have forbid any of their ſeamen entering into the Ruſſian ſervice.

We are aſſured that an additional naval force is ordered to be kept up in the Mediterranean, for which preparations are ſaid to be making.

A certain Governor, in the making up of his accounts, has been found to be near 100,000 l. in arrears, for which, having no effects anſwerable, he has thrown himſelf on the clemency of a Great Perſonage.

March 3. *It is reported that all the boroughs in the kingdom are in an uproar at the queſtion being carried in favour of Mr. George Grenville's bill againſt bribery and corruption; every man now ſees that as the committee of elections is made perpetual, bribery and corruption in every ſhape, even that of a treat, muſt be aboliſhed; by theſe means there is an end of the innholder, the vintner and the brewer, and an election-day will be carried on as quietly for the future, as the debates in a certain houſe about ſhortening the duration of Parliament.*

Yeſterday arrived a mail from New-York, brought by the Harriot packet-boat, Capt. Lee, in 20 days to Falmouth.

Two regiments of foot are ordered to be in readineſs to embark for Ireland on a ſhort notice, in order to replace two others who are going to America.

NEW-YORK, *April* 25.

On Monday laſt Advice was received from Philadelphia, that Capt. Chambers, of the Ship London, of this Port, had taken on boarg at the Port of London, 18 Boxes of fine Tea, which were regularly cleared, and the Mark and Numbers were taken from the Cocket, by Capt. All, of Philadelphia. As Capt. Chambers was one of the firſt who refuſed to take the India Company's Tea on Freight the laſt Summer, for which he received the Thanks of the Citizens, they could not believe that he knew of the Teas being on board, and therefore ſuppoſed it to have been ſhipt by ſome miniſterial Tool, under another Denomination, in order to injure the Owners, or the Reputation of the Maſter, or to make an Experiment of this Mode of introducing the Teas to America. The Committee, and the Inhabitants, were therefore determined to examine into the Matter with great Vigilance. In the Night the long expected Tea Ship Nancy, Capt. Lockyer, arrived at Sandy Hook, without her Mizen Maſt and one of her Anchors, which were loſt in a Gale of Wind the 2d Inſtant, when her Main-Top-Maſt was ſprung, and thrown on her Beam Ends. Letters being delivered to him by the Pilot from ſundry Gentlemen of this City, informing him of the determined Reſolution of the Citizens not to ſuffer the Tea on board of his Ship to be landed, he requeſted the Pilot to bring him up to procure Neceſſaries and make a Proteſt, but they would not do it until Leave was obtained. Early the next Morning this was communicated to the Committee, and it appearing to them to be the Senſe of the City that ſuch Leave ſhould be granted to him, the Ship to remain at the Hook, the Pilot was immediately diſpatched to bring him up. This Intelligence was immediately communicated to the Public by an Hand Bill. At 6 P. M. the Pilot Boat returned with Capt. Lockyer on board, and although the People had but a very ſhort Notice of it the Wharff was crouded with the Citizens, to ſee the Man whoſe Arrival they long and impatiently wiſhed, to give them an Opportunity to co-operate with the other Colonies. The Committee conducted him to the Houſe of the Hon. Henry White, Eſq; one of the Conſignees, and there informed Capt. Lockyer, that it was the Senſe of the Citizens that he ſhould not preſume to go near the Cuſtom-Houſe, and to make the utmoſt Diſpatch in procuring the neceſſary Articles he wanted for his Voyage. To this he anſwered, "That as the Conſignees would not receive his Cargoe, he would not go to the Cuſtom-Houſe, and would make all the Diſpatch he could to Leave the City." A Committee of Obſervation was immediately appointed to go down in a Sloop to the Hook, to remain there near the Tea Ship till ſhe departs for London.

Wedneſday Night arrived Captain Lawrence, from London, who confirmed the Account received from Philadelphia, of Captain Chambers having on board eighteen Boxes of Fine Tea, but could not tell who was the Shipper, or to whom it was addreſſed. Thurſday the Committee interrogated Capt. Lawrence relative to what he knew of the Tea being on board of Capt. Chambers, when he ſhewed them a Memorandum in his Pocket Book, which he took from the Cocket in the Middle of Capt. Chambers's File of Papers in the Searcher's Office at Graveſend, correſponding with the Advice tranſmitted from Philadelphia, except ſome Variation in the Mark. This Morning the following Hand Bill was diſtributed.

To The PUBLIC.

"The Senſe of the City relative to the Landing the Eaſt-India "Company's Tea being ſignified to Captain Lockyer, by the "Committee, nevertheleſs, it is the Deſire of a Number of the "Citizens, that at his Departure from hence he ſhould ſee, with "his own Eyes, their Deteſtation of the Meaſures purſued by the "Miniſtry and the Eaſt-India Company to enſlave this Country. "This will be declared by the Convention of the People at his "Departure from this City; which will be on next Saturday "Morning, about 9 o' Clock, when, no Doubt, every Friend to "this Country will attend. The Bells will give the Notice about "an Hour before he embarks from Murray's Wharff."

New-York, April 21, 1774. By Order of the Committee.

Friday at Noon Captain Chambers came into the Hook; the Pilot aſked him if he had any Tea on board? He declared he had none. Two of the Committee of Obſervation went on board of Captain Chambers, and informed him of the Advices received of his having Tea on board, and demanded a Sight of all his Cockets, which was accordingly given them, but the Cocket for the Tea was not found among them, nor was the Mark or Number on his Maniſeſt.

About 4 P. M. the Ship came to the Wharff, when ſhe was boarded by a Number of the Citizens. Captain Chambers was interrogated relative to his having the Tea on board, but he ſtill denied it. He was then told it was vain to deny it, for there was good Proof of its being on board; for it would be found, as there were Committees appointed to open every Package, and that he had better be open and candid about it, and demanded the Cocket for the Tea; upon which he confeſſed it was on board, and delivered the Cocket. The Owners and the Committee immediately met at Mr. Francis's, where Captain Chambers was ordered to attend. Upon examining him who was the Shipper and Owner of the Tea, he declared that he was ſole Owner of it.----After the moſt mature Deliberation, it was determined to communicate the whole State of the Matter to the People, who were convened near the Ship; which was accordingly done. The Mohawks were prepared to do their Duty at a proper Hour, but the Body of the People were ſo impatient that, before it arrived, a Number of them entered the Ship, about 8 P. M. took out the Tea, which was at Hand, broke the Caſes, and ſtarted their Contents in the River, without doing any Damage to the Ship or Cargoe. Several Perſons of Reputation were placed below, to keep Tally, and about the Companion, to prevent ill-diſpoſed Perſons from going below the Deck. At 10 the People all diſperſed in good Order, but in great Wrath againſt the Captain; and it was not without ſome Riſque of his Life that he eſcaped. Saturday at 8 A. M. all the Bells of the City rang, purſuant to the Notice publiſhed on Thurſday. About 9, the greateſt Number of People were collected at and near the Coffee-Houſe, that was ever known in this City. At a Quarter paſt 9 the Committee came out of the Coffee-Houſe with Captain Lockyer, upon which the Band of Muſic attending, played God ſave the King. Immediately there was a Call for Capt. Chambers, where is he? where is he? Capt. Lockyer muſt not go till we find Capt. Chambers, to ſend him with the Tea Ship. This produced Marks of Fear in Captain Lockyer, who imagined ſome Miſchief was intended him; but upon Aſſurances being given him to the contrary, he appeared compoſed. The Committee, with the Muſic, conducted him through the Multitude to the End of Murray's Wharff, where he was put on board the Pilot Boat, and wiſhed a ſafe Paſſage; upon which the Multitude gave loud Huzza's, and many Guns were fired, expreſſive of their Joy at his Departure. The Committee of Obſervation at the Hook have Cognizance of him, till a fair Wind offers for his Departure from thence. Thus to the great Mortification of the ſecret and open Enemies of America, and the Joy of all the Friends of Liberty and human Nature, the Union of theſe Colonies is maintained in a Conteſt of the utmoſt Importance to their Safety and Felicity.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

By Captain Hindſon, in a ſhort Paſſage from Jamaica, we learn, that a few Days before he ſailed Captain Morgan arrived there from the Downs, who on his Paſſage ſpoke the Mercury Packet, Captain Sharpe, from Bengal and Madraſs for London, diſpatched Home with the very important News of the City of Tanjour being taken by the Eaſt-India Company's Troops, under the Command of General Spencer, who made the King Priſoner, and that the City, with the King, was agreed to be ranſomed; alſo that another Province in India, taken by the Company's Troops, previous to the Capture of Tanjour, had been diſpoſed of for 1,400,000 l. 600,000 l. of which was then on board the ſaid Packet, as a Remittance to the Company.

Yeſterday the Ship Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, arrived here from London, but laſt from Cowes, where ſhe was detained for ſome Days by contrary Winds.

Captain Eyres, from Briſtol, on the 22d ult. in Lat. 42: 20, Long. 29, ſpoke a Brig, from South-Carolina for Oporto, out 26 Days; on the 15th Inſtant, in Lat. 38: 20, Long. 63: 48, ſpoke the Sloop Sally, Captain Webb, from the Bay of Fundy to Barbados, out 4 Days; 18th, in Lat. 37, Long. 66: 30, ſpoke a new Sloop, from Rhode-Iſland, on a whaling Voyage, out 7 Days; and on the 21ſt, in Lat. 38: 20, Long. 69: 44, he ſpoke with Captain Brett, in the Brig Liberty, from New-York for Cayenne, out 4 Days, all well.

Captain Cain, from Havre-de-Grace, on the 6th Inſtant, in Lat. 41: 51, Long. 43, ſpoke the Brig Diana, from Piſcataqua for Gibraltar; and on the 17th, in Lat. 37: 52, Long. 71, he ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Reed, from Virginia for Liſbon, three Days out, all well.

Captain Covell, from Corunna, on the 15th Inſtant, in Lat. 33: 22, Long. 66: 30, ſpoke a Schooner, from Virginia for Madeira, all well.

Captain Jones, arrived at New-York from Briſtol, on the 7th Inſtant, in Lat. 36, fell in with the Wreck of a Veſſel, which he took to be a Snow, from Virginia or Maryland, as there appeared ſome Tobacco among the Rigging: Her Bottom was payed with Tar and Oker, her Sides tarred, and had a Figure Head, painted blue; ſhe lay on one Side, with her Maſts and Yards in the Water. Three Days afterwards he ſpoke the Brig Commerce, Capt. Dunn, from this Port for Liſbon, five Days out, who had ſprung a Leak, and kept one Pump going.

Arrived from this Port. Captain Savadge, at Madeira; Hawkins and Allen, at Barbados; and Captain Moore, in South-Carolina.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Sloop Cedar, M. Murphy, Schooner Betſey, J. Savage, and Sloop Robert, W. Bunting, from Virginia. Brig Charles-Town Packet, S. Wright, South-Carolina. Schooner Sally, S. Crocker, Sloop Induſtry, C. Gall, and Sloop Suſanna, J. Chadwick, N. Carolina. Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, N. Caſtle on Delaware. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Schooner Hetty, J. Scott, Honduras. Ship Carolina, B. Loxley, Gibraltar. Ship Lyon, J. Hamilton, and Ship Sally, S. Covill, Corunna. Brig Batchelor, W. Hindſon, Jamaica. Ship Fame, H. Lyle, Liſbon. Ship Delaware, A. Cain, Havre-de-Grace. Ship Concord, J. Volans, from Briſtol.

Outwards. Ship Joſeph, J. Crew, and Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, for Newfoundland. Brig Sally, J. Brown, Jamaica. Schooner Charming Polly, L. Hammond, Nevis. Ship Lyon, J. Hamilton, Corunna. Schooner King Tammony, G. Burn, Dominica. Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, New-York. Brig Monmouth, S. Devonſhire, Alicant. Ship Richard Penn, J. All, Liſbon. Brig Bachelor, W. Hindſon, Antigua. Schooner Lively, J. Robinſon, for Halifax.

Cleared. Ship Rebecca and Suſanna, R. Caſſon, and Brig George, W. Simpſon, to Liſbon. Schooner Delaware, B. Goodhue, Salem, N. E. Brig Leiſure Hour, J. Thompſon, New Providence. Schooner Polly, J. Watſon, and Schooner Betſey, T. Savage, Virginia. Ship Morris, R. Bell, Cadiz. Schooner Lovely Sally, J. Coffin, Newfoundland. Brig Tobago, J. Scott, Grenades. Brig Fanny, J. Burrows, Georgia. Schooner Sally, S. Crocker, N. Carolina. Schooner Betſey, E. Rogers, Boſton.

THE Contributors to the Relief and Employment of the Poor, in the City of Philadelphia, Diſtrict of Southwark, Townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, and the Northern Liberties, are deſired to attend their annual Meeting, at the Court-Houſe, on Monday, the 9th of May (being the Day appointed by Law) to elect Managers and a Treaſurer for the enſuing Year.

BACON and *STROUD*

Have juſt imported in the Richard Penn, Captain All, and the Richmond, Captain Love, from London, and to be ſold at their ſtore in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, and oppoſite the Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon.

Was put on board a ſhallop (through miſtake) in November laſt, a flour caſk, marked Iſaac Stroud, containing copper tea kettles, ſmall bruſhes, leather breeches, braſs cocks, &c. Alſo a bundle of ſweeping bruſhes, and a bundle of whalebone. Any perſon that will give information where the ſaid goods may be had, to James Latimore, Eſq; at Newport, Boyce and M'Ilvaine, or Bacon and Stroud, in Philadelphia, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. ¶

To be LETT, by the SUBSCRIBER,

And may be entered on the firſt day of May next,

A DWELLING-HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE, one hundred yards below the Drawbridge, with two compleat ovens and all the implements in the beſt order, with a pump in the yard, and a large wood-yard, well incloſed, and ſufficient granaries. For terms, apply to Henry Neill.

N. B. Said Neill deſigns to carry on the baking of middling and Barbados bread, as uſual. T.b.c.t.f.

Cheſter County, April 25, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the 13th day of May nex; a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in New-London townſhip, containing 178 acres, and a warrant right to 40 acres, adjoining the ſaid tract; late the eſtate of Joſeph Allifon, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by Henry Hayes, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, at 12 o' clock, on the 14th day of May next, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of good land, ſituate in Eaſt-Marlborough townſhip, in the county of Cheſter; bounded by lands of John Jackſon, Caleb Johnſon, and others; containing 105 acres and 29 perches; late the eſtate of Mordecai Vernon; ſeized and taken in execution by

Cheſter, April 25, 1774 Henry Hayes, Sheriff.

Cheſter, April 25, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the 16th day of May next, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Providence townſhip; bounded by Ridley creek and land of Nathaniel Vernon; containing 104 acres; alſo one other meſſuage, and 58 acres of land, bounded by the aforeſaid creek, and other land of ſaid Nathaniel Vernon: And alſo a tract of 100 acres of land, bounded by lands formerly of Joſeph Vernon, Lydia Vernon and Moſes Vernon, Joſeph Dicks, and Ridley creek aforeſaid; all late the eſtate of Nathaniel Vernon; ſeized and taken in execution by Jesse Maris, late High Sheriff. Henry Hayes, Sheriff.

Cheſter, April 25, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Richard Cheney, in Downing's town, at 11 o' clock in the forenoon, on the 18th day of May next, two certain meſſuages or tenements, and four tracts or parcels of land thereunto belonging; ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland, Cheſter county; bounded by land called the Welch tract, vacant land of Samuel John, Thomas Downing, and divers others; the whole containing 281½ acres, with allowance for roads; late the eſtate of David Williams, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by Henry Hayes, Sheriff.

Manheim, April 16, 1774.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the town of Manheim, in Lancaſter county, the 12th inſtant, a German ſervant man, named John Barnickel, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; had on, when he went away, a blue coat, with red lining, blue cloth breeches, and grey ſtockings; it is ſuppoſed that he is gone to Philadelphia. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by Henry William Stiegel.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a ſtrong healthy Iriſh Servant GIRL, who underſtands Spinning and Houſe-work, and has better than two Years to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

For Charles-Town (South-Carolina)

The BRIGANTINE
CHARLES-TOWN PACKET,
SAMUEL WRIGHT,
Master;

She is compleatly provided to accommodate Paſſengers; two Thirds of her Cargo is ready to go on board, and will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to Uriah Woolman, William Sykes, or ſaid Maſter on board, at Milnor and Hough's Wharff.

Lower-Dublin Townſhip, April 18, 1774.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, Inn-keeper, at Byberry, a Bay COLT, about three Years old. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away, from

¶ *JOSEPH ADDIS.*

STRAYED away, the 20th of April, a middling ſized brown COW, with ſhort horns, a white ſpot on her forehead, ſome white on her belly and feet, with ſhort legs, and is almoſt dry, being big with calf. Whoever takes her up, and brings her to GEORGE WESCOTT, living in Market-ſtreet, next door to the Indian King tavern, Philadelphia, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD. ¶

For BRISTOL,

The Ship CONCORD,
JOSEPH VOLANS,
MASTER,

A GOOD Ship, well fitted for the Seas, and expected to ſail early in next Month. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JAMES and DRINKER, or to the Commander, at their Wharff.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1774.

N. B. Arrived in ſaid Ship, a Number of likely healthy SERVANTS, young Men and Boys, their Times of Service to be diſpoſed of, by applying as above.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 25th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, in Lower Penn's Neck, Salem county, New-Jerſey, two Iriſh ſervant men, one named *James Gerald*, about 30 years old, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a fiſh mark in his right arm from his knuckles to his ſhoulder, and of a claret colour; took with him a fine beaver hat, about half-worn, a white coat, without lining, thick ſhoes, with hob-nails. The other named *Thomas Harvey*, 20 years of age, a ſhort thick full faced fellow; took with him a raccoon hat, about half-worn, leather breeches, a homeſpun ſhirt, and brown homeſpun jacket, a linſey-woolſey ditto. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Five Pounds for either, paid by

¶ Alexander Hill.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Carnarvon townſhip, Lancaſter county, a NEGROE MAN, named JACK, is about 5 feet high; had on, when he went away, a blanket coat, ſwanſkin jacket, buckſkin breeches, new ſhoes and ſtockings, and may change his clothes, as he took his other clothes with him; he is very handy, and underſtands driving a team well, and may probably endeavour to paſs for a free Negroe; all maſters of veſſels are deſired not to take him on board. EDWARD HUGHES.

April 18, 1774. ¶

April 18, 1774.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Bucks county, on Sunday night, the 17th inſt. a ſervant man, named Henry King, *born in or near Briſtol, Old-England, a ſtout well made fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, long black hair, wears it tied and ſometimes queued behind, pitted with the ſmall-pox, black eyes, a ſharp pinched noſe and down look; had on, and took with him, a homeſpun checkered coat, two jackets, and one pair of breeches, trimmed with black worſted binding, almoſt new, a new ſurtout, of dark brown coating, and old homeſpun jacket, one pair of old leather breeches, patched, and two pair of ſtriped trowſers, one good white holland and two ozenbrigs ſhirts, two or three pair of ſtockings, a pair of new ſhoes, and old beaver hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, giving notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are ſtrictly forbidden to carry off, conceal, harbour or employ ſaid ſervant, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril.* Thomas Riche.

About the 17th or 18th of MAY, 1774, when the SYNOD commenceth at PHILADELPHIA,

AN AUCTION OF BOOKS,

CONSISTING of HISTORY, DIVINITY, and MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT,

IS INTENDED BY

ROBETR BELL, Bookfeller and Auctionier,

At the UNIVERSAL LIBRARY, in Third-ftreet.

Ladies and Gentlemen who chooſe to have any Books exhibited by Auction, and are ſatisfied to take the Chance of ſuch Prices as the Public will give, are requeſted to ſend them early, that they may be inſerted in the printed Catalogue. 4*W.*

The BRISTOL BATHS and CHALYBEATE WELLS,

ARE compleated in the moſt commodious Manner, for ſuch Perſons who may incline to make Uſe of them the approaching Seaſon.

It is for Strangers to be informed, theſe Baths and Waters from their Effects in a Number of Diſeaſes, which had reſiſted every other Medicine, have been for ſome Years deſervedly in the higheſt Repute----That the Waters are perhaps as pure and light a Chalybeate as the World affords----Seldom, even at the firſt drinking, offending the Stomach, always ſtrengthening it, and promoting a good Appetite; are remarkably uſeful, if not ſpecific, in all relaxed debilitated Conſtitutions, whether ariſing from Sickneſs, reſiding too long in a warm Climate, or too free living. Obſtructions in the Liver, Spleen, and meſenterick Glands they have infallibly removed; but the Advantages to be obtained from Chalybeate Waters are too extenſive for an Advertiſement, for which Reaſon the Public are referred, for a more particular Account of their Uſes, and the advantageous Situation of Briſtol, to the Experiments and Obſervations on the Mineral Waters of Philadelphia, Abington and Briſtol, read before the American Philoſophical Society, at Philadelphia, June 18, 1773, by BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D. and ſoon after publiſhed in a ſmall Pamphlet.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he prepares an excellent POWDER for repelling all nauſeous air from the head and ſtomach, ſuch as giddineſs, head-achs, migrims, hyſterick diſorders cauſed by worms, being a compound of ſeven different ſorts of herbs and roots; printed directions given with every ounce how to uſe it. Alſo an excellent powder, made of herbs and roots, for the cure of all ſorts of coughs. Alſo a balſam for the cure of all fluxes, having experienced on many hundreds theſe 22 years paſt; the other two 15 years paſt, to the cure and comfort of many, young and old; the reaſon of advertiſing theſe medicines is, and was the laſt ſummer and fall, I obſerved among many of my patients, young and old, certain blains on the ſkin, of a whitiſh colour, burning and itching very much, and, being ſcratched, voided a watry humour, and many turned to a purple red all over the body, for which I prepared a certain decoction, of a detergent and diſcuſſive nature, with a little purgative, which cured a number, old and young; and now, this ſpring, I make three ſorts of diet drink, for people of all ages and ſexes, as a great mean under God to purge the blood, and the aforeſaid diſorders, having prepared a large quantity of roots and herbs, by me PATRICK WILLSON, in Lombard-ſtreet, near the New-market, Philadelphia, where all perſons may be furniſhed with the ſaid medicine. ¶

To be SOLD by private SALE,

A CERTAIN meſſuage, plantation or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley, and county of Cheſter, commodiouſly ſituated, within one mile of a landing on Darby creek, containing 286 acres of good land, one half of which is woodland, and well timbered, with white-oak and other timber; the ſoil of the cleared land is proper for wheat, and now bears good crops; there are on the premiſes about 12 acres of watered meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made; there are alſo on the premiſes a ſhelling-mill, a malt-houſe, and ſaw-mill, but now ſomewhat out of repair, but may be made to go again at a ſmall expence; the plenty of timber on the premiſes, and in the neighbourhood, renders it very valuable, with a good orchard, and ſundry valuable conveniencies. For conditions of ſale, apply to JOHN LEWIS, at Haverford, or HARVEY LEWIS, on the premiſes, where a plan of the ſame may be ſeen. ¶

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named Richard Copple, about 5 feet 5 inches high, about 18 years of age, ſlender built, of a fair complexion, light hair, and has an uncommon large long noſe; ſpeaks in the Engliſh dialect, ſtutters or has a ſtoppage in his diſcourſe, very ſlow in ſpeaking, and dull of Apprehenſion; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, a half worn ſwanſkin jacket, and a large pair of buckſkin breeches, of very ſtout leather; had alſo, when he went away, a flannel check ſhirt, and a pair of old ſhoes, with ſtrings: He is a ſawyer by trade. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by DANIEL EVANS. ¶

Mount-Holly, April 21, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named JOHN OLFORD, this country born, ſuppoſed to be about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, has black curled hair, and is marked with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, a ſtriped lincey upper jacket, with the ſtripes croſs-ways, an old white ſwanſkin under ditto, a pair of velveret breeches, mended in the crotch with other ſtuff, blue yarn ſtockings, a beaver hat, about two thirds worn, old calf-ſkin ſhoes, with braſs buckles, and a dowlas ſhirt, almoſt new. He has a mother living in Suſſex, and it is ſuppoſed he is making that way. Whoever takes up the ſaid *Olford*, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

¶ AARON BRIAN.

The famous HORSE ROBIN,

WILL cover this Seaſon, at the Sign of the Coneſtogoe Waggon, in Newgarden Townſhip, Cheſter County, till the Firſt of Auguſt enſuing, at the ſmall Price of Ten Shillings in Hand, and Five more if a Colt. ROBIN is a fine Black, with two white Feet, 16 Hands high, and ſtraight built, and paces ſwift, riſing 6 Years old this Spring.

Alſo the Horſe called BRIMSTONE, of the Old Wood Breed, will cover at the ſmall Price of Ten Shillings the Seaſon. BRIMSTONE is a dark Bay, with a Star, and one white Foot, 14 Hands 3 Inches high, and as well built, and as good for Performance, as any Horſe in the Province. Paſture for Mares may be had at 1*s* 6 per Week, by the Subſcriber.

¶ ISAAC ALLEN.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, yeſterday morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Alloway's-creek Neck, Salem county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named WILLIAM RICHARDSON, 22 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, red haired, knock kneed, and has loſt from his upper jaw one of his fore teeth, and has a ſore on one of his legs, juſt above his ancle joint; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, a ſtriped lincey jacket, an old ſhirt, a pair of new homeſpun trowſers, made apron faſhion, a pair of old deep blue yarn ſtockings, and plated buckles in his ſhoes; he is by trade a Sweep-chimney. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by ISAAC RAIN.

April 18, 1774. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Simon Hampton, deceaſed, late of Concord, in the county of Cheſter, ſhopkeeper, are deſired to come and pay off their debts; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid Hampton, are deſired to bring in their accompts, in order to have them ſettled and paid off, by JOHN BALDWIN, Executor, living in Concord aforeſaid. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, yeſterday morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Thornbury, Cheſter county, an indented Iriſh ſervant lad, named JAMES TURNER, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well ſet, of a reddiſh complexion, with ſhort black hair; had on a blue cloth coat, red ſerge jacket, with ſleeves, buckſkin breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, with old ſhoes, but as he had other clothes with him, it is probable he will change them. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and confines him in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN COOK.

April 18, 1774. ¶

To Encourage the BREEDING of good DRAUGHT-HORSES;

YOUNG SPARK

Is intended to cover ſo low as TWO DOLLARS *the Seaſon, at the Subſcriber's, in* Birmingham *Townſhip*, Cheſter *County.*

SPARK is a beautiful Brown, and very well marked, coming 5 Years old this Graſs, near 16 Hands high, remarkably broad and well proportioned: The Race from which he is deſcended leaves no Scruple of his being likely to get as good Draught-Horſes as any Horſe on the Continent, as few exceed him in Strength or Trueneſs in Drawing.

Likewiſe a genteel HACKNEY-HORSE, riſing 4 Years old, a light Brown, has a Star and two white Feet, upwards of 15 Hands high, well made; has great Life, fine Carriage, and is well gaited, will cover alſo at the above Rate the Seaſon, at ſaid Place. Paſturage and Attendance.

April 22, 1774. ‖ WILLIAM HARVEY, jun.

IF *William Stewart*, Taylor, Son of *Joſeph Stewart*, and *Martha Stewart*, of Ballyeaſton Pariſh, County of Antrim, in Ireland, who came into this Country about four Years ſince, be living, his Brother Robert Stewart acquaints him, that he is come into this Country, and is very deſirous to ſee him. He may find him at the Houſe of Jacob Ruſh, near the Crooked Billet, Philadelphia County, on the York Road; he will be greatly obliged to any Body who knows any Thing of ſaid William Stewart, to write to him, directed as above. ROBERT STEWART.

N. B. Said Robert Stewart would be glad to receive a few Lines from James Boyd, informing him of the Place of his Abode. ¶

Neabſco Furnace, Virginia, April 15, 1774.

RUN away from the Neabſco Furnace, on the 16th March laſt, a light coloured Mulattoe man, named BILLEY, the property of the honourable JOHN TAYLOE, Eſq; when I tell the public he is the ſame boy who for many years waited on me in my travels through this and the neighbouring provinces (and by his pertneſs, or rather impudence, was well known to almoſt all my acquaintances) there is the leſs occaſion for a particular deſcription of him; however, as he is now grown to the ſize of a man, and has not attended me for ſome years paſt, I think it not amiſs to ſay he is a very likely young fellow, about 20 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtout and ſtrong made, has a remarkable ſwing in his walk, but is much more ſo by a knack he has of gaining the good graces of almoſt every body, who will liſten to his bewitching and deceitful tongue, which ſeldom or ever ſpeaks the truth; he has a ſmall ſcar on the right ſide of his forehead, and the little finger on his right hand quite ſtraight, by a hurt he got when a child; had on, when he went away, a blue fearnaught and an under jacket of green baize, light coloured cloth breeches, with ſilver baſket buttons, a pair of cotton ditto, ozenbrigs ſhirts, a mixed blue pair of yarn hoſe, country made ſhoes, and yellow buckles.---From his ingenuity he is capable of doing almoſt any kind of buſineſs, and for ſome years paſt has been chiefly employed as a founder, ſtone maſon and miller, as occaſion required; one of which trades, in the character of a freeman, I imagine he will profeſs. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and delivers him to me, or his maſter at Mount-airy, or ſecures him ſo as to be had again, ſhall have double the reward allowed by law, and all reaſonable charges, if brought home.

‖ 6 w. THOMAS LAWSON.

Cheſter County, April 18, 1774.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, on Tueſday, the 12th inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, has a blaze down her face, near the noſe, four years old this ſpring; ſhe has lately had a ſwelling under the chops, which broke, and was not thoroughly healed when ſhe went off. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid mare, and ſending word to the owner, ſo as he may have her again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS DAVIS. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Manheim townſhip, York county, on Eaſter Tueſday laſt, a German ſervant man, named GOTTLIEB FUHRMAN; he is a minor, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well ſet, and one of his little fingers is rendered uſeleſs by a ſhot, wherefore he hides it as much as he can: He is a native of Eiſleben, in the county of Mansfield, in Saxony, is a great lover of ſtrong liquor, and a great ſmoaker of tobacco and ſnuff-taker: It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards the Jerſeys or New-York, and probably makes uſe of a forged paſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

LEONHARD JENAWEIN. ¶

Bucks county, Pennſylvania, April 16, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, this morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Makefield townſhip, county aforeſaid, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named John Hull, he is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a ſandy complexion, has brown hair, a down look; the fore-finger of his left hand is off near the ſecond joint, and ſays he ſerved a time to the tanning and currying buſineſs; had on, when he went away, an old caſtor hat, a light coloured over jacket, a ſwanſkin under ditto, with blue ſpots, a Ruſſia linen ſhirt, half-worn leather breeches, ſteel knee buckles, white woollen ſtockings, good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, but it is likely he will wear a pair of carved plated buckles, as he ſtole ſuch a pair before he went off, as he had no money, perhaps he may ſell them. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOSHUA ANDERSON. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, yeſterday in the afternoon, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named THOMAS DAY, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, wears his own light coloured hair; had on, a home made light coloured cloth jacket, an under ditto, either blue or brown, blue cloth trowſers, yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, and an old beaver hat, a little mealy; he may probably paſs for a Miller, and ſerved part of his time in Philadelphia.---Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

Elk, April 22, 1774. ¶ JONATHAN BOOTH.

Northumberland-Town, March 22, 1774.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, on the 16th day of March laſt, did give my Promiſſory Note to a certain ICHABOD SMITH, for the ſum of Seventeen Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, payable the firſt day of June next.---Now I do hereby notify all perſons from taking an aſſignment on the ſaid Note, as the ſaid Ichabod Smith has run away or abſconded from this place, and am liable to pay the ſum of Seventeen Pounds, being his bail for a horſe, which he the ſaid Ichabod Smith bought at vendue. JOHN WOODSIDE. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED, and ready to deliver to the SUBSCRIBERS, by

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All Sorts of WRITING PAPER to be SOLD by JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior.

Gloceſter County, January 21, 1774.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of JACOB LONG, of the ſaid County, that they are requeſted to meet the Subſcriber, at JOHN SHAW's, on the 29th Day of April next, by Ten o'Clock the ſaid Day, in order that there may be a Diviſion made of the ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, according to the Debts due to each Creditor, as ſhall then appear, by GEORGE VANLEER, Aſſignee. ‖ 3*M.*

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

the 30th of this inſtant, at two o' clock in the afternoon,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate in the Borough of Wilmington, in the county of New-Caſtle, adjoining William Woodcock's, 32 feet front on Water-ſtreet and Front-ſtreet; late the property of Samuel Coats, deceaſed. AARON COATS, MOSES COATS, ISAAC COATS. ¶

The MEMBERS of the

LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA

ARE hereby notified, that on the ſecond Day of May next (being the ſecond Day of the Week) between the Hours of Three and Six in the Afternoon, will be held, at the Library, an Election for chooſing ten Directors, and a Treaſurer, for the Year enſuing, purſuant to the Charter and Laws of the Company. The Treaſurer will attend, at the ſaid Time and Place, to receive their annual Payments. *By Order of the Directors,*

Philad. April 11, 1774. WM. ATTMORE, Secretary.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Saturday, the 30th inſtant, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at Aſaph Wilſon's Tavern, at the Sign of the Poſt-boy,

A LOT or PIECE of GROUND, containing about four acres, ſituate in Oxford townſhip, and fronting the poſt road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, oppoſite to the German Church, being bounded by the ſaid road and a lane running between this lot and land of Henry Drinker, having thereon a ſmall frame dwelling-houſe, a frame ſtable and chair-houſe, a well of good water, is incloſed with a good cedar poſt and rail fence, and has been planted with a variety of excellent fruit trees, now in a thriving ſtate; the ſituation high and pleaſant, and may ſuit either a tradeſman, or a gentleman's country ſeat. *Philadelphia, April 6, 1774.*

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

by the ſubſcribers, Executrix and Executor of the laſt will and teſtament of Samuel Sims, of the town of Salem, deceaſed, on Saturday, the 30th day of April inſtant, on the premiſes,

A LOT of LAND in the ſaid town of Salem, containing by deed one acre and an half, whereon is a good frame houſe, kitchen, carpenter's ſhop, an apple and peach orchard, a good garden, &c. To be ſold ſubject to the Executrix's right of dower; alſo a piece or tract of woodland, about a mile from the ſaid houſe and lot, containing by deed ten acres. LYDIA SIMS, Executrix, EDWARD KEASBEY, Executor. ¶

Philadelphia, April 5, 1774.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on the 4th day of next May, at ſeven o' clock in the evening, if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale,

A LOT of LAND, containing 18 acres and 44 perches, lying in the Northern Liberties of this city, about 2 miles and an half from the Court-houſe, being part of the Vineyard tract, and adjoining lands of Robert Morris, Joſeph Shippen, Robert Dove, Andrew Doz, and one Johnſon, is very pleaſantly ſituated, and affords an agreeable ſeat for a country houſe, that commands a view of the adjacent lands, and part of the river Schuylkill; there is between two and three acres of watered meadow by computation, and ſome part of this land has as favourable an aſpect for an early garden, as almoſt any within the ſame diſtance of this city, for which the ſoil ſeems ſuitable, and having ſeveral ſprings of good water on the tract, with a plentiful ſtream that runs through the whole, which may be applied to watering the lands to good advantage; there has been a bleach-yard on the lot, ſome of the bleaching utenſils ſtill remain, which will be ſold at the ſame time; there is a large frame houſe on the lot, which might be ſuitable for a barn; alſo an orchard of natural fruit, with ſome few ſtocks grafted; the whole is under fence, and will be either ſold together or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; a plan of the lot will be exhibited at the London Coffee-houſe, and the place of ſale; ſuch perſons as are deſirous to treat for the ſame, may apply to JOSEPH FOX, WILLIAM PARR, or to

ABEL JAMES, ROWLAND EVANS, JOHN EVANS, OWEN BIDDLE, } Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Doctor Cadwalader Evans, deceaſed.

N. B. Such perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid Doctor EVANS, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted, are requeſted to pay to either of the Executors.

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